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The Bombay Chronicle

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The only high grade COVER
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VOL. IV NO. 86 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
April				
14th "	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
Apl.	Nankin ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
22nd "	Novara * ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
6th May	Malta..	7000	Khyber ..	9000

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
*11th April	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting
13th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only)
14th "	Dumra	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail.
15th "	Glifford	Mombasa, Zanzibar and Durban
17th "	Castle Dilwara ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.

*or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	16th April	27th April.
Tenyang Maru .	S. Kushibiki	5280	20th April	29th April.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	1st May	13th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 126 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,606.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kunajir Maru	4058	K. Sakurai .	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Tenzan Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th "	18th "
Malay Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	3th March	8th April
Chosen Maru..	3016	S. Yamane	24th April	3rd May
Saigon Maru	4354	Y Yamamoto	27th April	6th May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwala Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.;

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings' etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Apr
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		26th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
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SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay, about.
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Massilia	5091		16th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CORNAGLIA'S

EASTER EGGS NOVELTIES

Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.

Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs, Eggs in Fancy Baskets Etc.

F. CORNAGLIA

83, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon		Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the ro[illegible]

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED a BOILER INSPECTOR for the United Provinces. Salary Rs. 300—20—400 p.m. Candidates must possess a 1st class Mechanical Engineer's Certificate. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES & BOILERS, United Provinces. Cawnpore. 1066

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140 for each room, or suite for couple, Rs. 325 and Rs. 350, respectively. Outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1039

WANTED for the Rangoon College, a LECTURER IN PERSIAN. Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants must have taken the M.A. degree in Persian or have passed the B.A. Examination and possess high Madrasah qualifications.

Applications should be made to THE MEMBER-IN-EXECUTIVE-CHARGE, Governing Body, Rangoon College. 1061

WANTED a HEAD MASTER for the Edward English School, Sailana, C.I. Must be a Graduate with experience. Agreement to stick to the post for at least four years essential. Salary Rs. 75 (seventy-five), rising annually by Rs. 5 (five) upto Rs. 100 (one hundred). Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), to THE DEWAN, Sailana State, before the 15th April, 1916. 1060

WANTED VETERINARY ASSISTANT for itinerating service in the Indore State. Starting pay Rs. 40 p.m. Horse allowance of Rs. 12 p.m., and also T. A. for journey to join appointment. Free quarters are not provided. A knowledge of colloquial Hindi is essential. Applications giving full particulars of qualifications and of appointments held should be sent to the Undersigned before the 15th April, 1916.

S. L. TAMBE,
1064 Agricultural Expert, Indore, C. I.

WANTED 3 SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Asansol Mines Board of Health. Salary Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 per month. No travelling allowance. Applicants must possess Government Certificates qualifying them to be Municipal Inspectors, or equivalent qualifications, must be under 30, and be able to ride or cycle. Applications will be received up to 30th April, 1916.

P. H. WADDELL,
District Magistrate, Burdwan, and
Chairman, Asansol Mines Board of Health.
1089

WANTED two SANITARY SURVEYORS for the post of the SANITARY INSPECTORS, each on a salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 Horse allowance. Candidates should apply to the Undersigned with copies of certificates stating their age on or before the 15th April, 1916.

J. A. SHILLIDY,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the city of Ahmedabad.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 31st March, 1916.
1063

APPLICATIONS for the post of HEALTH OFFICER under the Corporation of Madras will be received by THE PRESIDENT up to July 1st, 1916.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 750 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem by biennial increments of Rs. 50.

At present for out-door instruction in Public Health of certain students during six months of the year, the Health Officer receives a fee of Rs. 200 per mensem from the Government of Madras.

An allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem is paid for the upkeep of a motor car.

The appointment is pensionable. All questions relating to pension and leave are determined with reference to the Civil Service Regulations.

Qualifications required:—(a) A medical degree registrable under the British Medical Act; (b) A British diploma of Public Health

For any further information apply to the Undersigned.

J. CHARTRES MOLONY, I.C.S.,
1065 President.

WANTED

WANTED—immediately Stanley's 5-inch theodolite fitted with Stadia wires. Reply to Box No. 812 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3731

WANTED—A SANATAN DHARMIST GRADUATE, knowing Sanskrit and Hindi, as ASST. SECRETARY, for the Sanatan Dharma Maha Sammelan Office, Delhi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

BAIJNATH CHOUVEY,
3675 Hony. Secretary.

WANTED—A very competent first-class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an industrial concern in the mofussil. He must possess wide experience in the erection and handling of large power-plants. Handsome salary to an exceptionally able and experienced man. Apply to Box No. 813 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3732

WANTED for State Zanana H[illegible] experienced [illegible]

[illegible] for the Rs. 100—10—200 per mensem at Elphinstone College, Bombay, from June 20th, 1916. The appointment will be strictly probationary for the first two years Applicants should have graduated M.A., with Honours (in English.) Applications will be received from persons already in service. Those not in service should state their age, caste, Vernacular, academical qualifications (with class), and teaching experience, and submit copies of recent testimonials. Appplications should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, and will be received upto the 30th April, 1916.

W. H. SHARP,
3737 Director of Public Instruction.

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695

FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity for a good bargain, COTTAGE PIANO (black) sweet toned Rs. 400 with black-wood Piano stool. Apply to Box No 814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3740

FOR SALE—12 H. P. HUMBER MOTOR CAR 1914 model. Recently done up and fitted with new hood and loose covers. In first class running order. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply to Box No. 806, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3717

FOR SALE:—B. S. A. MOTOR CYCLE costs Rs. 1150 and comparing sterling price with other makes it is far cheaper. 4½ H/P, 3 speed counter-shaft, full chain or chain belt drive, Palmers lamp horn. Just received; first come first served. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 3727

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS of MACHINES—To be Sold—Blackstone Crude and Kerosine OIL ENGINE 30 H. P. quite new. American Drilling, Punching and Grinding Machines and Hammer. Brief Size Remington Type-Writer, Bending Machine. Apply to—

HARICHAND MANCHARAM,
3610 131, Gulalwadi, Bombay.

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 14 Gents Black Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting, stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown on, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 6-12-0 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—99 pairs R290., Ladies Black Box One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles machine-sewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 2/6 per pair.

The CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—12 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO LET—From 1st May for four or six months Furnished Flat top floor Orient Club Building, Chowpatty. Rent Rs. 225. Apply G. E. D. LANGLEY above address. 3718

TO BE LET—Immediately the ground floor and second floor of the New House No. 6, Dadyseth Hill, Chowpaty, 4 B.R., 1 H., 1 D.R., Godown, Kitchen &c. with E. L. fully open to sea. Apply J. S. ENTY, on the premises. 3683

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients Messrs. JAMNADAS NARAYANDAS MOTIWALLA, BHAWANIDAS NARAYANDAS MOTIWALLA, DAMODERDAS DEVIDAS MOTIWALLA, MANECKLAL DEVIDAS MOTIWALLA and MANGALDAS NAGINDAS MOTIWALLA, trustees of the Trust Fund of the charitable Laxminarayan temple of Seth Kalliandas Kirpanum have purchased the under mentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at the PUBLIC AUCTION held on the premises by order of and under instructions from Mr. Chandulal Dulabhdas Jarivala Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai KAMLABAI, wife of Anandrao Ramrao Mortgagor pusuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of December, 1914, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part. All persons having any claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, lease, or otherwise howsoever are [illegible] the same known [illegible]

[illegible] Fazendari land [illegible] the messuage tene[illegible] [illegible] house or buildings standing [illegible]te lying and being at Dadyseth [illegible] without the Fort of Bombay and [illegible]tration District and Sub-District [illegible] Bombay containing by admeasurement 210 (two hundred and ten) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the Anantwadi Gully on or towards the South by the property of Wasudeo Bapuji, on or towards the East by the property of Gajanan Moreshwar and on or towards the West by the property of Wasudeo Bapuji and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 375 New No. 2250 Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 398 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4162 and Street No. 1 as mentioned in the said deed of mortgage (and Ward No. 4162 and 4539 and Street Nos. 1 and 30 as mentioned in the conveyance dated 7th December 1914 made between R. D. Sethna and Bai Kamlabai Anandrao.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1916.

AMIN AND DESAI,
3736 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DINANATH GANGADHAR SHROFF, of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant a landed Proprietor .....Deceased.

1. GOPINATH DINANATH and
2. KESHRINATH DINANATH, both of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu inhabitants residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the said Will .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 24th day of March, 1916.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
3743 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late GOPALKRISHNA RAMKRISHNA GOKHARKAR, of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a Physician residing at Sonapur Lane outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

MUKTABAI, alias SAVITRIBAI, wife of VASANTRAO MADHOWRAO PITALE, of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, the sister and one of the next of kin of the abovenamed deceased residing at Sonapur Lane outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 8th day of April, 1916.

Messrs. JEHANGIR SEERVAI MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
3742 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the business mentioned in the circular posted to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st March, 1916. 3669

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client RAI BAHADUR LALA SULTANSINGH of Delhi has contracted to purchase from the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, Ltd., the under mentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those four pieces of land or ground containing together an area of [illegible] square yards or thereabouts [illegible] in [illegible]puza Jahan Numa in the Tehsil of Delhi in the District of Delhi and the Registration District and [illegible] of which the piece bearing Khasra Number 561 contains by admeasurement 2 bighas and 2 biswas or thereabouts and the piece of land bearing Khasra Number 565 contains by admeasurement 5 bighas and 4 biswas and which said three pieces of land bearing Khasra Numbers 561, 562 and 563 are bounded on or towards the East partly by the piece of land bearing Khasra Number 565 formerly belonging to Mussamat Jeena Begum but now belonging to the Company and partly by a public road and on or towards the West and North by a public road and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Hamadan Beg and now in the possession of the East Indian Railway. All which said pieces of land together form the site and compound of the Mill and buildings of the Company together with the Mill Buildings Cleaning Room, Engine and Boiler Houses, Tank, wells, stables, godowns and outhouses and other buildings and erections thereon and which said pieces of land and buildings are now in the occupation of the Company.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1916.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
3741 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAIK AHMED SAHEB BIN GULAM SAHEB KALOKHEY has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the eastern side of Undria Street alias Chowki Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 74 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1346 New No. 8506 Old Survey No. 2494 and New Survey No. 3964 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 302 and Street Nos. 155-157 and bounded as follows [illegible] to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the Undria Street alias Chowki Moholla aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Dada Miya Dalvi, and on or towards the South by the property of Hussein Miya Pulnaik.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
3735 Attorneys for the Purchaser.
Oriental Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 7th April 1916

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1916, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1915.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1916, to TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st March, 1916. 3670

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 55 per Share free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December, 1915, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 10th April, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd day of March, 1916 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents and Managers,
Bombay, 30th March 1916. 3721.

NOTICE.

ON the 1st of May, 1916, the office of Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd., will be removed from 11, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, to 2nd Floor, Alberc Building, above the Yokohama Specie Bank, Hornby Road. 3722

NOTICES

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Tuesday the 18th April, 1916 at 1 p.m. Bombay Time at the Registered Office of the Company No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1915.
2.—To elect two Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the year 1916 and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To Declare a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th April, 1916 to 25th April 1916, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company Limited will be held on Tuesday the 18th April, 1916, soon after the Ordinary General Meeting at the Registered Office of the Company No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by omitting therefrom the present Article 126 and substituting in place thereof the following Article.

126. The Board shall invest all such Net Premiums as may not be immediately required for paying claims or for the ordinary expenses of the Company in any of the securities in which they are authorised to invest the paid up capital of the Company or shall deposit the same or any part or parts thereof from time to time as fixed deposit for any period the Directors may think fit at or with any Bank or Banks in Bombay.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extra-ordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened, on Wednesday 3rd May, 1916, at 1-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE EDALJEE DHALLA,
Bombay, 24th March 1916. Secretary.
3739

NOTICE.

THE USUAL MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT commences this year (1916) May 13th. Entries close May, 11th.

M. P. KHAREGAT,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S., (Retired)
Superintendent of Matheran
3561 Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on TUESDAY, the 11th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 3rd April, 1916. 3581

TENDERS FOR WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of hard and soft waste of all kinds of the Lord Reay Mills, which will be accepted upto the 20th instant and should be addressed to the Manager of the above Mills, at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.

S. S. WAGLE,
Secretary.
Lord Reay Mills.
3698

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & C.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Elphinstone Road.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of April, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Framroze B. Badshaw, Esq., Vakil for the Mortgagee Mr. Jamshedji Kanjibhai Desai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Noormahomed Sulleman and by virtue of the Power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th June 1914, the following landed property viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land (Fazendari) or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 223 square yards of thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2509 (3A) and Street No. 21AB and bounded on the East by the property of Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla on the West by the land of Abdul Majid on the North by the Main Drain and on the South by a proposed passage and forming portion of a large piece of land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3/2633.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to F. B. Badshaw Esq., Vakil for the Mortgagee at his Office at Lamington Road near Small Causes Court or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property and Iron Foundry, known as Napier Foundry, situate at Foras Road, together with the Stock-in-Trade Machinery and Accessories lying at the said Foundry and also at Kamatipura and Mazagon.

Under instructions of Mr. Dhunjishaw Merwanji Contractor, the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in suit No. 1294 of 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the above-mentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Foras Road Factory:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of batty ground, situate at or near Kamatipura or the Foras Road, leading to the Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 21,690 square feet be the same little more or less and which said piece of ground is bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Tanner, on the South by the Foras Road, on the East by the Cursetji Sooklaji Road, and on the West by the property of Mahomed bin Abdulla bin Fray, held under and subject to two Indentures of Lease made between Edalji Shapurji of Bombay Parsi of the one part and Jamasji Maneckji trading under the name of Jamasji and Maneckji of the other part, and dated 24th April, 1906, and 23rd January, 1907, respectively.

Together with all and singular the Foundry, workshop, machinery, working plant, tools, cupolas, fans, cranes, water tanks, boiler engine, lathes, drilling planing and shaping machines, articles and things being and lying thereon.

And together with the Factory dwelling houses, chawls, work-houses and out-houses, warehouses, offices, now known as Napier Foundry, subject nevertheless to the said two Indentures of Lease abovementioned.

Stock-in-trade and articles of machinery, such as plate bending machine, punching and sheering machine, pumps, rollers, old iron, castings, etc., etc., lying on the vacant piece or land, situate at Kamatipura, near the Foundry, and held on a monthly tenancy from the owner Mr. J. E. Banatwala.

All the stock-in-trade old iron, castings, pipes, shaftings, old portable engines, etc., etc., lying at Mazagon, on a piece of land admeasuring 1,739 square yards belonging to Dr. B. S. Shroff, and which piece of land is held under an Indenture of Lease, dated 18th June, 1910, and made between the owners of the Foundry of the one part and Dr. B. S. Shroff of the other part for the term of fifteen years.

The whole of the abovementioned property will be sold in one lot as a going concern and will include the goodwill of the business, but will be subject to rights and liabilities created or imposed under the abovementioned Indentures of Leases.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Defendants, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WELL-BUILT COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS OLYMPIA HOUSE WITH FURNITURE AND OUT-HOUSES AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions stated in the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Furdoonjee Framjee Karaka, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following very valuable bungalow with furniture and out-houses.

All the rights of the lease of that piece or parcel of land and premises with their appurtenances situated at Matheran in the Sub-District of Karjat in the District of Colaba containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24 gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 119 in a certain Map or Plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colaba together with a large pucka built bungalow standing thereon, known as the "Olympia House" and together with all out-houses (pucka built) standing thereon including furniture, etc.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

The above bungalow can be inspected from 19th to 23rd April, 1916.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD. (FORMERLY KNOWN AS QUEEN MILLS AND AFTERWARDS KING GEORGE MILLS.).

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the Mill Premises, at Delisle Road, Parel by order of the Agents, of the above Mills, the following Machinery:—

49 roller cards (Howard & Bullough Ltd).
9 drawing frames, 8 each of 3 heads and 6 deliveries and 1 of 3 heads and 7 deliveries (Howard & Bullough Ltd.).
1 drawing frame 3 heads and 7 deliveries (Assa Lees Ltd.).
1 slubing frame of 82 spindles (Assa Lees Ltd.).
9 slubing frames 8 of 78 spindles each and 1 of 76 spindles (Howard & Bullough Ltd.).
10 intermediate frames, each 114 spindles, (Howard & Bullough Ltd.).
25 roving frames each 144 spindles. (Howard & Bullough Ltd.).
24 mules each 720 spindles (Assa Lees, Ltd.).

The above Machinery is now in working order and can be seen at the Mill premises.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Eighth in a Series of 12 Separate Dramas on the recurrent theme

WHO PAYS?

Being the story of a girl who flirted with Time and was jilted, and of a man who gambled with Fate and lost. Also of frailty of things mortal and of life, the exacting task master.

3. **"ROMANCE OF ELAINE"**

27th and 28th Episodes, being the concluding chapters of the

EXPLOITS

"The biggest and best serial yet"

A Submarine Harbour. Blowing up a Bridge.

AND

A sensational fight on the slippery sides of a huge rock are only a few exciting incidents in the present episodes.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Matinees—Saturday & Sun. 5 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

6-45 TO-NIGHT 10

and during the week

Another Cinema Triumph!

"THE SUPREME TEST"

A drama in which a Society lady interested in the poor and a man who hates women are the central figures. The man falls in love with the woman but for some time it appears that he is working against her.

"GETTING HIS COAT."

The comic misadventure of a man who lost his clothes while bathing and how he eventually found a charming wife.

THE VICEREGAL FILM.

Presenting several events during the late Viceregal visits, in which both Viceroys, Lord Willingdon, Lady Chelmsford, Lady Willingdon, and many notable Officers, ladies, and gentlemen are to be seen clearly. Filmed by special request of the Royal Opera House by the master hand of Mr. COLE OF VERNON'S STUDIOS, BOMBAY.

Witnessed and approved by Their Excellencies

Lord and Lady Willingdon

Last Friday

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE

MUNITIONS GOING TO THE FRENCH LINES,
ALLIES IN GREECE.
AUSTRALIA'S PRIME MINISTER IN LONDON,
WINTER SPORT TOURNAMENT
PEMBERTON BILLING THE AIRMAN M.P.
WOMEN AS BAKERS AND GROCERS.
A COLONEL DECORATES HIS SON WITH LEGION OF HONOUR.

Special music rendered by European Orchestra brought out by P. & O. Mail last week

THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

To-night To-night

FROM DANGER TO DEATH.

5,000 Feet. 4 Parts.

A Masterpiece of Sensation. Containing enough sensationalism usually found in half a dozen similar subjects.

Time:—7; 8-45; 10-30 Nightly

HALF RATES AS USUAL

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HALL

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

LECTURE

On Tuesday, the 11th April 1916 at 6-30 p. m.

"SOME CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRESENT WAR"

BY

Rev. ALBAN GOODIER, S. J.

ADMISSION FREE

Collection will be made in aid of St. Vincents, Clarence, Kalbadevi.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT

AT 9-30 P.M. SHARP.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT

Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies

THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON

Contributed by talented Ladies and Gentlemen and organised by Merwanji B. Cassinath, a well-known Parsee amateur Violinist

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

Programme:

PART I.

1. Bag Pipe (with drum). ..Mirza and Secretary.
2. Recitation ..Maneck D. Karaka.
3. Piano Solo ..M. S. Pattloo.
4. Song (Hindustani). ..Miss Serene Mulla Pheroze.
5. Violin Solo ..Merwanji B. Cassinath.
6. Jiu-jitsu ..Boys of Esplanade High School.
7. Song ..Tennyson Cole.
8. Cello Solos Accompanied by F. Boington on Harp ..O. Mori.
9. Song ..Mrs. Marsden Wakefield.
10. Duet (Hindustanti). ..Franey and Serene Mulla Pheroze.
11. Piano Duet ..Misses Khorshed and Soona Billia.

PART II.

1. Quartette ..M. Batliwala, K. Billia, A. Santoke and S. Billia.
2. Love Ballads ..Tennyson Cole.
3. Violin Solo ..M[illegible]
4. Song (Hindustani) ..Miss Franey Mulla Pheroze.
5. Cricket ..Boys of Esplanade High School.
6. Piano Solo ..Miss E. D. Morgan.
7. Song (Hindustani) ..Pheroze.
8. Cello Solo ..O. Mori.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

Prices: 7, 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co's.

TO PICTURE-GOERS.

DO YOU WANT TO SEE A REALLY GOOD PICTURE?

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FROM

SATURDAY NEXT

Film Version of Marie Corelli's celebrated Novel

VENDETTA

in Six Reels

USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BOOK OUR SEATS EARLY.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. Tel. 1882.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON

FINE ART EXHIBITION

IN AID OF

Women's Branch War Relief Fund

OPEN DAILY

Till Monday 10th April

From 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

AT

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

Exhibition will be kept open on Tuesday, 11th April for Pardah ladies only.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA SEASON.

To Night, Monday, 10th April at 9-30.

"IL TROVATORE"

Under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Tuesday, April 11th.

"MIGNON" (Thomas.)

Wednesday, 12th April.

"AIDA" (Verdi.)

Thursday, 13th April.

"MIGNON" (Thomas.)

Friday, 14th April.

"CARMEN" (Bizet.)

Admission: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30.

A complete and brand new film programme.

"WHEN A WOMAN LOVES"

A 2 part Pathe Drama.

'SHARPS AND FLATS' (Comedy.)

OUR OWN LOCAL TOPICAL

THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

OF THE VICEROYS

TO-NIGHT

OLYMPIA

The Primrose Path 6000 Feet.

UNIVERSAL EXTRAORDINARY SOCIAL DRAMA

AND

UNIVERSAL GAZETTE, COMEDY

L. K. O. AND SUBMARINE

(Latest War News and Cartoons.)

MATINEE *on Tuesday at* 5-15.

For the Festival of

RAM NAVAMI

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

Tuesday, 11th April, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall

Prof. P. A. SUDARAM AYER

(Expert Violinist)

Will make the Programme charming by his fine play on the violin, and expert lady students of the Vidyalaya will take active parts in both vocal and instrumental music.

RATES OF ADMISSION Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.865 Ins.
Temperature of Air	85.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6 "
Dew Point	71.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.649 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.6 "
Minimum	78.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles. 168

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun.	9	m 2	24	24	5	9	m 8	30	17	18
		3	41a	25	1		9	32a	21	6
Mon.	10	m 3	3	23	8	10	m 9	11	18	5
		4	37a	24	6		11	12a	21	0
Tues.	11	m 4	6	22	0	11	m 10	19	19	7
		5	55a	24	3					
Wed.	12	m 5	50	22	9	12	m 1	24	21	3
		7	21a	24	6		0	13a	19	11
Thur.	13	m 7	37	23	8	13	m 2	12	20	5
		8	27a	25	1		1	44a	19	7
Fri.	14	m 8	46	24	8	14	m 2	49	19	4
		9	8a	25	10		2	36a	19	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
" 9 (Sunday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 10 (Monday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 11 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 12 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 13 (Thursday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 14 (Friday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 56m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 2nd, 9h 51-2m.p.m. In Apogee, 9th, 7-3h. p.m.; First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 5-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 18th, 10h. 37-5m. a.m.; In Perigee, 21st 5-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 4h. 8-3m. a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 8.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal; it occurred locally in the north of Burma, Orissa, and Behar. Also there have been scattered falls over the southern half of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Maymyo, three-quarters of an inch; Sibsagar and Dhubari, one inch; Chittagong, three; Cox's Bazar, two; Narayanguni, one and a half; Barisal, Bogra, Cuttack, and Purnea, three-quarters.

Conditions are again slightly unsettled along the Northwest Frontier.

Forecast:—Some falls in Baluchistan, elsewhere no great change.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of moderate severity at its origin about 4,000 miles away was recorded by the Simla seismograph at fifteen hours, seven minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th April, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north but clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in slight excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.52in. of rain during a hail-storm. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad but normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has become normal.

General Remarks.—Some thundershowers have occurred in the south Bombay and the Madras, Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Peninsula.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the southern half of the Deccan and in Mysore and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 8th of April 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total to November 1st to date.	Departure from 1915 to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (7th)	80.2	62.2	80	0.32	5.38	—4.86
Jask				0.01		
Do. (7th)	84.8	71.4	75	..	3.14	—0.87
Muskat						
Do. (7th)	81.8	74.6	71	..	6.68	3.04
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.3	70.8	55	..	0.86	—0.71
Rawalpindi	81.8	60.3	59	..	7.05	—1.66
Lahore	92.4	66.5	55	0.02	0.86	—2.58
Hissar	94.7	65.3	39	..	0.44	..
Ambala	93.7	64.3	48	..	1.12	—4.41
Delhi	97.5	74.8	38	..	1.56	—1.30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.1	74.0	34	..	0.64	—0.97
Malapuri	100.4	70.6	49	..	1.00	—1.11
Jhansi	103.2	76.3	21	..	..	..
Cawnpore	98.8	73.3	57	..	0.53	—1.50
Allahabad	101.2	74.4	53	..	1.01	—1.13
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.5	70.8	35	..	0.05	—1.07
Karachi	95.0	75.9	82	..	0.08	—1.24
Ajmer	95.8	71.0	32	..	0.06	—1.36
Jeypore	98.0	69.1	25	..	0.24	—1.24
Kotah	100.8	79.6	16	..	0.03	—0.97
Mount Abu	81.8	66.8	28	..	0	—1.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.0	70.1	65	..	0	—0.46
Dwarka	85.2	77.6	89	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	86.1	70.5	65	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	100.4	66.1	60	..	0	—0.50
Bhavnagar Para	104.8	71.6	65	..	0.01	—0.57
Surat	102.3	71.1	52	..	0	—0.35
Ahmedabad	102.8	72.8	57	..	0	—0.40
Deesa	103.2	70.6	55	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	98.1	71.2	31	..	0.06	—0.73
Indore	99.9	70.3	35	..	1.14	0.22
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99.8	69.3	19	..	1.07	—1.54
Saugor	97.6	72.1	19	..	1.25	—1.08
Hoshangabad	101.9	67.4	32	..	1.48	—0.27
Khandaw	101.6	70.9	23	..	0.82	—0.40
Akola	105.4	71.5	15	..	1.96	—0.11
Amroati	104.6	73.1	18	..	1.06	—1.05
Nagpur	104.6	76.7	23	..	1.46	—1.18
Chanda	106.1	75.6	18	..	0.92	—2.06
Raipur	103.7	73.4	42	..	1.25	—1.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.6	77.2	75	..	0.13	—0.46
Ratnagiri	90.7	73.8	65	..	0.61	0.07
Mormugao	92.0	73.7	69	..	0.94	—0.26
Karwar	90.8	75.1	75	0.04	1.11	—0.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106.4	69.3	32	..	0.16	—0.78
Ahmednagar	100.2	64.9	23	..	0.46	—1.52
Poona	101.4	67.7	49	..	0.32	—0.99
Sholapur	101.2	72.8	48	..	1.27	—0.47
Bijapur	99.5	72.3	49	..	0.58	—1.06
Belgaum	97.8	63.7	39	0.52	1.82	—0.20
Ahmedabad	101.3	68.8	21	..	2.04	—0.53
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.2	77.8	19	..	1.01	—0.93
Hyderabad	101.5	77.2	73	..	1.74	—0 70
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.8	71.1	72	0.21	8.38	4.86
Calicut	90.4	79.4	80	..	13.29	5.05
Cochin	90.8	79.2	77	0.08	10.85	—1.36
Colombo	88.7	73.4	90	0.01	35.02	5.34
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.2	77.2	75	0.03	20.76	13.78
Bellary	104.6	76.6	75	0.50	7.78	5.21
Cuddapah	106.2	80.8	51	0.04	9.48	4.63
Madras	95.8	79.1	78	..	21.24	0.72
Bangalore	94.4	66.8	62	0.28	3.83	0.55
Coimbatore	96.8	74.9	83	..	7.76	0.81
Trichinopoly	99.9	75.1	57	..	12.87	3.53
Negapatam	93.2	80.5	76	..	24.36	—5.20

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 8th April 1916 was 30.121 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 8.

Zayani	Ookerji	Busreh

DEPARTURES.

April 8.

Dorisbrook	Carlstrom	Hull
Nankin	Manley	Shanghai
Capri	Capiero	Genoa
Homerius	Capper	Glasgow
Shirala	Terry	Colombo

The following vessels entered the docks for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer	Dumra	for	Persian Gulf
"	Zayani	for	Do
"	Luzon Maru (to arrive)	for	Japan
"	Prah (to arrive)	for	Liverpool.

April 8.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 7th instant.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Singapore for Bombay (Westward bound) on the 8th instant, and due here on the 20th instant.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nankin, 4,250 tons, Captain G. Manley, sailed on Saturday for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Capri:—The Italian Mail, S. N. Company's steamer Capri, 2,952 tons, Captain V. Capiero, sailed on Saturday for Genoa via Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, arrived here on Saturday from Busreh, which port she left on the 30th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Homerius:—The steamer Homerius, 2,097 tons, Captain P. Copper, sailed on Saturday for Glasgow and Manchester, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, sailed on Saturday for Colombo via Malabar Coast ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, left Bombay harbour on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Malwa:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain A. Thomson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Sydney and other ports, with a general cargo and a number of through passengers to England. She will sail to-day for London via Aden and intermediate ports, with the mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, 8th April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bland Hall	Owen	L. Dreyfus
B. Penmorvah	Bickford	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Kimajiri Maru	Sakuri	N. Y. Kaisha.
F. Wartenfels		W. & A. G. & Co
H. Maur	Horscraft.	F. E. Campbell & Co
K. Roman Prince	Anderson	W. & A. G. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tenshin Maru	Yamazaki	N. Y. Kaisha
2 Celtic King	Humprey	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Twickenham	Craggs	T. M. & Co
6 Ferndale	Felton	J. M. & Co
8 Newquay	Lupson	
9 Hurst	Budds	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Umta	Berb	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 City of Marseilles	Downe	K. Nixon & Co
5 Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Malay Maru	Marumoto	O. S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arora	Tayler	W. & A. G. & Co
Oneka	Beynon	Standard Oil co
Wallace	Erskine	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Penmorvah (s) 140 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

City of Marseilles (s) 93 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 131 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 38 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 110 bales cotton waste, M. Kustoorchand; 64 bales cotton waste, M. Amersey and Co.; 350 bales cotton fly, M. Amersey and Co.

Orosa (s) 107 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 126 bales goat hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 92 bales goat hair, R. Harichand; 5 bales goat hair, R. Harichand.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 238 bales hemp, M. Khatao and Co.; 140 bales hemp, M. E. Oomrigar and Co.; 5 bales goat and sheep skins, A. H. Bundally; 10 bundles Malabar canes, D. S. Postwalla; 5 cases Bombay ducks, N. K. Jassawala; 3 casks chutney, N. K. Jassawala; 75 cwts. M. O. P. shells, G. H. Bundally; 30 bales silk voil, J. A. S. Moos; 81 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 16 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 336 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 50 tons groundnut oil cake, Commercial Trading Co.

FOR HULL.

Ferudeni (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ferudeni (s) 95 cwts. Colombo roots, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 30 cwts. rose flower, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Roman Prince (s) 900 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 908 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 63 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 60 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Kunagiri Maru (s) 100 tons scrap iron M. B. Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru (s) 1,000 cases castor oil, Argyll Oil Mill Co.; 125 bales cotton, B. Aberchand; 275 cwts. myrabolams, N. Damji.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kunagiri Maru (s) 10 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru (s) 275 cwts. myrabolams, N. Damji.

FOR MOJI.

Kunagiri Maru (s) 1 bale cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kunagiri Maru (s) 373 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR RUSSIA VIA CALCUTTA.

Umta (s) 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

"SCANDINAVIA" COTTON BELTING

STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

PYDOWNIE;

BOMBAY.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

Horlick's Malted Milk

An Ideal Travelling Companion

—A real boon for long journeys, where nutriment is necessary in a convenient and easily prepared form. Made of nothing but the purest cream milk and cereals. An excellent thirst quencher and delightfully palatable.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

FOR the Best ICE CREAM, use

SNOW

A purely vegetable product which mackes ICE CREAM smoother and firmer and also increases its volume. Prevents the formation of icy crystals. No eggs necessary.

OF ALL DEALERS

½ lb. tins. Re. 1-7 each.

¼ " " As. 12 "

SOLE AGENTS,

KOTHARI, SUTARIA AND COMPANY.

Hummum Street, Fort.

BOMBAY.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	8,000
Mid. Americans	7.62+5
Egyptian F. G. F.	10.41+11
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. ..May	11.88+6
July	12.06+7
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. ..May	11.80+8
July	11.98+7

Liverpool, April 8.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool...Mutilated.	
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ...	—
Total Day's Imports	4,000
Mid. Americans	7.59d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	10.43d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7th.

Total Imports 8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
April	7.47	Unchanged.
April-May	7.46	
May-June	7.45	
June-July	7.45	
July-Aug	7.44	
Aug.-Sept	7.38	
Sept.-Oct.	7.31	
Oct.-Nov.	7.28	
Nov.-Dec.	7.25	
Dec.-Jan.	7.22	
Jan.-Feb.	7.21	
Feb.-Mar.	7.22	
Mar.-April	7.22	

Liverpool, April 8th.

Total Imports 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price	
April	7.41	+7
April-May	7.40	
May-June	7.40	
June-July	7.40	
July-Aug.	7.39	
Aug.-Sept	7.33	
Sept.-Oct.	7.28	
Oct.-Nov.	7.24	
Nov.-Dec.	7.21	
Dec.-Jan.	7.19	
Jan.-Feb	7.17	
Feb.-Mar	7.18	
Mar.-Apl.	7.18	

CORRECTION.

In Closing Prices, Liverpool, April 6th.
read May-June 7.46 and not 7.45.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7th.

Months.	To-day's closing price	Advance on previous close.
April	7.48	1
April-May	7.47	1
May-June	7.47	1
June-July	7.47	2
July-Aug.	7.46	2
Aug.-Sept	7.40	2
Sept.-Oct.	7.35	4
Oct.-Nov.	7.31	3
Nov.-Dec.	7.28	3
Dec-Jan	7.26	4
Jan.-Feb.	7.24	3
Feb.-March	7.25	3
Mar.-April	7.25	3

Liverpool, April 8.

Months.	To-day's price.	
April.	7.42	—6
Apl.-May.	7.42	—5
May-June.	7.42	—5
June-July.	7.41	—6
July-Aug.	7.40	—6
Aug.-Sept.	7.34	—6
Sept.-Oct.	7	7
Oct.-Nov.	7.25	—6
Nov.-Dec.	7.22	—6
Dec.-Jan.	7.19	—7
Jan.-Feb.	7.18	—6
Feb.-Mar.	7.19	—6
Mar.-Apl.	7.19	—6

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	10.40	—1
July	10.54	Unchgd.
November	10.34	Unchgd.

Liverpool, April 8.

Months.	Precious price.	
May	10.40	+5
July	10.54	+4
Nov.	10.34	+2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 7th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.50	+5
" " Fully Good ..	5.65	
" " Fine	5.80	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	5.85	
" " " Fine ..	6.15	
M.G. Broach, Good.. ..	7.25	
" " Fully Good 6.	7.40	
" " Fine	7.55	
" Scinde Good ..	5.45	
" " Fully Good ..	5.60	
" " Fine ..	5.75	

Liverpool, April 8.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	5.50
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	5.65
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	5.80
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	5.85
M. G No 1 Oomra, "Fine"	6.15
M. G. Broach, "Good"	7.25
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	7.40
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	7.55
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	5.45
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	5.60
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	5.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 7th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	10,000
" Forwarded	90,000
" Imports	74,000
" Stock	859,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 8th.

	Bales.	
Total in Sight	10,699,000	
Egyptian Visible Supply.....	....	
East Indian " "	....	
American " "	3,822,000	
Other " "	....	
Total Sales.....	31,000	
East Indian Sales	600	
Total Speculation	2,000	
" Export	2,000	
East Indian Export.....	....	
" " Stock	43,000	
" " Forwarded	2,900	
" " Actual Export	600	
" " Imports	9,000	
" " Speculation	300	
American Afloat	160,000	
East Indian "	18,000	
Total Afloat	197,000	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, April 7th.

The tone of Manchester Cloth Market is firm and slon. There is a small enquiry for India. The tone of yarns is irregular.

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, April 7th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	45,000
" " to Continent ..	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain from New York on April 6th. (previously mutilated)	11,000
Futures at New York May.	11.81—11
Futures at New York July	11.97—12
Spot Cotton at New York	12.00—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchgd.	11.88
Futures at New Orleans May	11.68—14
Futures at New Orleans July	11.86—14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) unchgd.	9¾
Demand Bill.	4.76.40—.0010
Silver Commercial Bars ..	61⅝—⅜

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	104,000
" Exports to Great Britain	67,000
" " to France and Continent	49,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,336,000
" " at Interior Ports	990,000

New York, April, 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,900
Futures at New York, May	11 89
Previous closing price	11.81
Futures at New York, July	12.06
Previous closing price	11.97
Spot Cotton at New York	12.05
Previous price	12.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.88
Previous price	11.88
Futures at New Orleans, May	11.76
Previous price	11.68
Futures at New Orleans, July	11.93
Previous price	11.86
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾
Demand Bills	4.76.40
Silver Commercial Bars	61⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	29 3/8—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	Unchanged.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4
Consols 2½%	57 1/16+1/16
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	53½+¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾ unchgd
Government Securities 3%	69½ unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs.	28.58+.02

London, April 8th

Bar Silver Spot	29 7/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	4
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 800,000 @ 1/4 1/8	
Consols 2½ %	57½+1/16
Rupee Paper 5½% nominal.	53½ Unchgd.
IndianSt.ock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	69½
Exchange on London at Paris Francs Unchgd.	28.58

WAR LOANS.

London, April 7th.

3½% 1925—1928.. ..	£87¼+¼
4½% 1925—1945.. ..	£96 9/16—1/16

London, April 8th.

3½% 1925—1928.. ..	£87¼ unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945.. ..	£96⅝+1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 7th.

WHEAT.

Indian Wheat—No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Mar.-April Value. 62—6d.

AUSTRALIAN,

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Arl.-May Value unchgd. 65

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley May-June, Sellers 48/9—3d.

London, April 6th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta April-May Sellers weak. 67/6

London, April 7th.

London, April 7.

Linseed Calcutta, Apl.-May, Sellers. 69

London, April 8.

Linseed Calcutta, Apl.-May, Value. 68/9

SEEDS

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apr.-May. London Sellers . 69/6+1s. 6d.

Toria Rapeseed.—Nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March April-May Buyers easter after firmear 65+6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apr. Hull Nominal unchgd. £14-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£131+1	Unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£118+1	
Copper Braziers	£146	
Yellow Metal	16	
Hard Spelter Nominal	67½	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28	
Pig Iron, No. 1, Garisherrie	£6-7-6	

FREIGHT.

Coals, Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Buyers 3,0¾

Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June. 3/5

London, April 8th.

WHEAT

No quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. March-April Value. 62

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } April-May. 65

BARLEY

Karachi Barley.—May June Sellers 48/9

SEEDS.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April.-May. Buyers. 65/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Hull Nominal £14-0-0

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May London Sellers 70/6

Toria Rapeseed Nominal.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£131
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£118
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nominal	67½
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FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May. Sellers. 3/1

Plantation First Latex Crepe May June 3/5

London, A

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. April.-May	19	Unchgd.
Aug.-Oct.	17/6	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. April.-May.	19/1½	
Aug.-Oct.	17/7½	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April -May.	21	
Aug.-Oct.	19/3	
Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay and Karachi. April.-May.	21/1½	
Aug.-Oct.	19/4½	

London, April 7th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April,-May	19	Unchgd.
August-October.	17/6	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi April.-May	19/1½	
August-October	17/7½	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April-May	21	
Aug.-Oct.	19/3	
Fine White Java, C. & Bombay and Karachi April.-May	21/1½	
Aug.-Oct.	19/1½	

April 8.

Raw Java Nos. & F.		
Calcutta, Apl.-May.	19	
Aug.-Oct.	17/6	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Apl.-May.	19/1½	
Aug.-Oct.	17/7½	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Mar.-Apl.	21	
Aug.-Oct.	19/3	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Mar.-Apl.	21/1½	
Aug.-Oct.	19/4½	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 8.

The market to-day opened quiet with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 265.

Later prices advanced about Rs. 2 on some short evening on the part of the Bazaar.

Business has been very limited in contracts while ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

G. Branch, 267 April.
F. G. Bengal, 210 May.
F. K. Akola, 248 May.
Do. 252 July.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach ..	269	220	266	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals ..	..	..	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals ..	220/1	..	..	May 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	216	..	..	"
M.G. Khandesh ..	225	223	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	257	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore ..	227	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm..	247	..	..	"
" ..	252	..	..	July 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum Puigam ..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Broach ..	271	..	..	May 1916
H.G. Westerns ..	..	..	280	A/May
M.G. ..	..	..	287	"
M.G. Compta ..	..	..	300	"
M.G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	293	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA April, 8th 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	219	..	1/25 Jan.'17
	..	..	..	..	..
	229	219	209	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	219	..	..	May
	..	223	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	212	202	..	Ready
	..	210	..	..	May
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	237	225	..	Ready
	..	235	223	..	May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	237	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	266	..	Ready

Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..
Akola-Khgm.	245	237
Karanja (M.G.)	247	..
	252	..
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	245	237
	247	..
Dhamangaum	249	241
Poolgaum (M.G.)	248	..
Yeotmal (M. G.	252	244
	251	..
Nagpore	260	252
Kampti (M.G.)	258	..
Wardha Bighat.	260	252
(M. G.)	258	..
	269	265
(Broach M. G.)	269	265
	271	..
Surat (M. G.)	320	..
Mathia (M. G.)	234	232
	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..
	..	..
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..
	..	..
" (H. G.)	..	..
	..	..
Compta (M G.)	..	..
	..	..
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..
	..	..

	..
	..
Ready	..
May	..
July	..
Ready	..
Ready	..
May	..
Ready	..
Ready	..
May	..
Ready	..
Ready	..
April	263
May	..
Ready	..
Ready	..
Ready	304
May/June	282
Ready	312
May/June	296
Ready	300
May/June	285
May/June	279
Ready	316
May/June	300
Ready	315
May/June	300

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 7th April 1916:—

Cotton	12,566 Bales.
Wheat	16,566 cwts.
Linseed	19,646 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,508 "
Ginjellyseed	4,659 "
Groundnuts	978 "
Castorseed	20,669 "
Rice	20,262 "
Myrabollams	2,273 "
Cottonseed	1,203 "
Mowraseed	750 "
Gram	7,434 "
Joowar	5,562 "
Barley	2,643 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April. 8th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi		
70-30	39 0 0	5 14 9
Wheat, White Cawnpore		
70-30	33 0 0	5 14 3
Wheat, Karachi Bansie .	37 0 0	5 13 9
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	8 8 0	6 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 11 0	8 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 6 0	7 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	35 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts ...	41 8 0	....
Mowraseed ...	4 6 0	4 12 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	5	15	0
Linseed May	8	1	9

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	Rs.
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	196.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	148½
Do. Shanghai	207½
Do. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-2-0
Australian Do.	25-12-0
Bombay Do.	25-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-10-0
English Dragons	15-10-0
Silevr ex-duty Ready	74-4-0

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1915	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept to 6th April 1916.	2,391,761
	3,016,761
Shipments do.	1,196,006
	1,820,755
Afloat	29,916
	1,790,839
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date	693,000
	1,097,839
Stock of cotton in all hands	+15,000

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 8.

The Cotton Mill Share Market was firm to-day and there appeared a distinct healthy tone.

There was noticed to-day a revival of the past excitement in the Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares and owing to sharp look and short covering the rates rapidly advanced. In some quarters the present unprecedented rise of a fabulous nature is viewed with great apprehensions and in order to avert serious consequences a desire is expressed to put a stop to forward transactions in them till the effervescence of the present speculation is totally subsided.

In Mill shares for May delivery Davids closed at Rs. 491½, Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,202½ to Rs. 1,217½, Madhavji from Rs. 1,442½ to Rs. 1,455, Centrals from Rs. 2,285 to Rs. 2,302½, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,715 to Rs. 1,727½ and Finlays from Rs. 253¾ to Rs. 256½.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 260, Crescent to Rs. 121½, Indian Bleaching to Rs. 162½ and Indore Malwas to Rs. 280.

Simplex stood in demand at Rs. 396½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 247½ and Preference at Rs. 250.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,317½.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,505 and Bank of India at Rs. 644.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened at Rs. 497½ a rate higher by Rs. 12½ advanced than the closing quotations of yesterday,—and steadily advanced and touched Rs. 532½, but a slight reaction followed and the closing price stood at Rs. 530. In sympathy with Deferred Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 140 though the business done in them was rather limited.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 2½.

Central Provinces Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 113 and Upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 109.

Shivrajpoore were placed at Rs. 22½ and Central Indian Mining shares at Rs. 84.

Bundi Cement Co. shares improved to Rs 13¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 83.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95 (clean and long-dated).

5 per cent. Terminable Loan was quoted at Rs. 98½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

There was very little interest taken in any section of the stock exchange to-day. Jute mill shares were but little inquired for and ruled somewhat easier in consequence. Coals were dealt in to a limited extent at last rates. A fair volume of business was transacted in miscellaneous stocks. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Harilaldih 12; Kuardi 14-6, 14-10; Nowaghur 17, 17-4; Raneegunge 30-8; Sendra 13-10 (odd lots); Union 14, 14-4.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord) 99-8, 100-8; Clive (ord) 131-8, 132; Empire (ord) 36-12, 37; Kanknarrah (ord) 473; Kamarhatty (ord) 366, 365 (s. l.); Soorah (ord) 157, 158; Standard (ord) 332, 333; Union (ord) 437, 438.

Miscellaneous.—Carew and Co. 105; Chulse Rubber 105; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (prefs) 103; Hooghly Flour 10; India General (ord) 147-8; Titaghur Paper (ord) 94, 94-8.

Government Paper.—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81-14 to Rs. 82-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-6 to Rs. 81-8.

DECCAN BANK, LTD.

APPLICATION TO APPOINT HONORARY LIQUIDATORS REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 8.

The application made by 14 creditors of the Deccan Bank, Ltd., of Poona, praying the District Court of Poona to remove two stipendiary liquidators, confirm the appointment of two honorary liquidators and order liquidation to be carried on under the Court's supervision, came on before Mr. Perceval, District Judge, to-day. Mr. K. B. Naik assisted by Mr. B. K. Mehendale represented the petitioners, who are creditors of the Deccan Bank, Ltd., to the extent of Rs. 1,46,757. Mr. P. M. Kanga of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, solicitors, appeared for 23 creditors whose deposits amount to Rs. 1,94,768 and 28 shareholders holding 487 shares. With Mr. Kanga was associated Mr. A. B. Sethna, pleader.

The question whether the Court had jurisdiction to hear the application was first argued. Mr. Naik argued that section 24 of the Indian Companies Act impelled such jurisdiction, but if the Court held that it was not invested with the necessary powers, the Court should move the Local Government to invest it with necessary powers so as to avoid delay and inconvenience likely to result to all parties from having the application heard in the Bombay High Court, in the mean time the application to remain pending.

Mr. Kanga said the Poona District Court was not empowered to hear the application, as such power was vested in the High Court and it was reserved to Government to extend such powers to the Poona District Court if desirable. The application should in the first instance have been made to the Bombay High Court. As the petitioners had come to this Court their petition should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Naik said that the procedure followed in the civil suits might be followed and the application be returned as having been presented to the wrong Court, if the Court held that it had no power.

Mr. Kanga said that procedure could not be followed, as this was an application and not a suit.

After further argument the Court rejected the application with costs, holding that it had no jurisdiction.

RUNNING TRAIN THEFT.

THE ROBBER'S MISTAKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

A remarkable case of running train theft involving loss of half a bale of English piece-goods belonging to a Calcutta merchant and a dozen bottles of whisky consigned by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society to Gaya is reported. It appears that a van carrying miscellaneous packages including the goods in question from Howrah was found tampered with on its arrival at Dhanbaid. An examination revealed no clue to the missing piece-goods, but the empty case of whisky was found among the packages of another van which had been attached at Raneegunj. It is believed that the robbers were members of one gang and that they had made a mistake in putting back the empty case in the right van in their excited moments. Nothing handy having been found in the Raneegunj van, it was left intact. No clue to the theft has so far been obtained.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A BURMESE WOMEN.

TRIAL AT MAGWE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 8.

A European named G. F. Scott is awaiting trial at Magwe on a charge of murder of one Mahtin, a Burmese woman on 18th March. From the report received it appears that a Burmese woman named Mahyin was living with the accused she went to Pagansu village for a drink of water in the compound of Marngwe. Here a quarrel arose between Mahtin (deceased) and Mahyin who was assaulted. Mahyin informed the accused, who referred the matter for settlement to the headman and elders of the village and a fine Rs 5 and Rs .8 as expenses were imposed on Mahtin. The accused considered the punishment inadequate and after returning from the headman's house and meeting the deceased in the compound of her house, it is alleged, he seized her by her hair and severely assaulted her, from the effects of which, it is stated, she died on Friday.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

KILLED.

The following casualties are announced:—

Sec.-Lieut. C. C. Field, West Kents.
Sec.-Lieut. S. Johns, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. F. Wilder, Artillery.

NOW KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. B. M. Coates, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. P. G. Foster, Sussex.

DIED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Backhouse, Cheshires.
Major Honourable E. S. St. Aubyn, Royal Lancasters.
Major H. H. Wilson, Royal Lancasters.
Sec.-Lieut. H. T. Wells, Army Service Corps.

NOW PRISONERS.

Sec.-Lieut. A. J. Wiggett, King's Royal Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. H. Pratt, King's Royal Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. W. Clarkson, East Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Major J. Berkley, Artillery.
Major V. J. Heather, Artillery.
Major G. R. Crosfield, South Lancashires.
Major P. C. Moreton, Engineers.
Captain W. G. Hutchence, Durhams.
Captain D. W. Jackson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain M. K. Wardle, Leicesters.
Captain D. C. Ware, Liverpools.
Lieutenant C. E. Tyson, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. J. E. Barker, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. E. R. Burns, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. A. B. Merrett, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. J. L. Burton, Black Watch.
Sec.-Lieut. H. G. Carter, Grenadiers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. G. Freegard, Seaforths.
Sec.-Lieut. J. E. Goode, Northamptons.
Sec.-Lieut. A. R. Hunter, Northumberlands.
Sec.-Lieut. G. J. Kingsnorth, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. E. R. Warner, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. W. McDonald, Highland L. I.
Sec.-Lieut. W. S. Muir, Argylls.
Sec.-Lieut. F. W. Rix, Suffolks.
Sec.-Lieut. G. S. Teley, East Surreys.
Sec.-Lieut. T. H. Yalde, East Surreys.
Sec.-Lieut. P. Vyvyan, West Surreys.
Sec.-Lieut. M. Warren, Royal Scots.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 8.

The total subscriptions received by Lady Robertson up to the end of March for the purposes of war relief, comforts for troops, etc. amount to Rs. 57,988 and expenditure Rs. 37,200, including Rs. 1,000 for the hospital in Mesopotamia. Lady Robertson has received a number of letters from officers commanding 3rd Sappers and Miners, the Buffs and 20th Sappers and Miners, gratefully acknowledging various comforts for troops supplied by the Central Provinces and Berar.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretary of the above named Fund writes:—

Gramophones are a luxury much appreciated by the men. Since our last statement appeared, we have received six requests for gramophones and so far have only been able to supply one. We shall be grateful for five more.

Also assistance in making or having made shirts and shorts is again earnestly solicited, large supplies are required and the Committee hope that in response to this appeal sufficient volunteers will come forward to meet the demand.

Gifts of empty cases would be very welcome and we should be grateful if those who can spare some would send them to the office, Admiral's House, Cooperage.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND GIFTS SINCE MARCH 1ST.

Western India Turf Club, Rs. 7,500; F. M. S. Branch, Rs. 1,500; Ceylon Branch, Rs. 1,380; The Maharaja of Bairampur, Rs. 1,000; Rangoon Branch, Rs. 750; Half proceeds Indradeo Music Concert given by Mrs. C. Saraswati Bai, Rs. 422-8-0; The Voluntary Aid Assn., Yeotmal, Rs. 300; The Ladies Committee, Raipur War Aid Fund, Rs. 150; Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Rs. 100; Part proceeds of Swimming carnival of Col. Jennings, I.M.S., Rs. 100; Mr. M. St. Paul, Rs. 50; Mr. A. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., Rs. 50; Mrs. C. Lang, Rs. 20; Lady Scott, Rs. 19-12-0; Mrs. Mary Anderson, Rs. 15; Mr. M. Duncan (Karachi), Rs. 10; and Colonel Macnamara (Karachi), Rs. 5; Total Rs. 13,372-4-0.

Books, Magazines and papers from Mrs. Crole, Bansjor; H. M. C. Trotter, Esq., Calcutta; Anonymous; Ladies War Relief Ass: Hyderabad; Miss A. V. Hay; Mr. Justice, Macleod; Mrs. Lennox, Mahanadi; Mrs. Taylor, Sehore; Mrs. Davidson, Assam; Mrs. Spencer Hunt, Sutna; Mr. Buchanan, Nagpur; Miss N. Webb, Sitapur; Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Luce, Chupra; Mrs. Triggs, Rutland; Mrs. Warney, Jhansi; Mrs. H. H. Hart, Srinagar; M. R. de Chazal, Nellore.

Miscellaneous articles from Comdr. Farewell, C.I.E., R.I.M.; A Parsi Lady; Ladies War Relief Ass: Hyderabad; Mrs. Davidson, Assam; Mrs. Carmichael; Mrs. Wickam, Rajkote; Mussoori Branch U. P. Ladies Ass.; Mr. Luce, Chupra; Mrs. Raw, Roorkee; Mrs. N. N. Wadia; Messrs. Rylands, and Sons; Mrs. Stringfellow; A friend; Mrs. Mills, Port Swettenham.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' COMPLAINT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April, 8.

The U. P. Budget meeting yesterday

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Malwa leaves Bombay, 10 a.m.
Vishnu Cotton Mill Ld., (Sholapur). Ordinary General Meeting, Wallace Street, Fort 3.15 p.m.
Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bombay Branch; Annual General Meeting, Council Hall, Secretariat, 5.15 p.m.
Charity Concert, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m
Excelsior Theatre: "Il Trovatore" 9-30 p.m.
Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (Sholapur), Ordinary General Meeting, Wallace Street, Fort, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 11.

"Ramnavami." Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.
Bombay Dog Show.
Excelsior Theatre: "Il Trovatore" 9-30 p.m Lord and Lady Willingdon to attend.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Monday, 10.

320. Range.—The Rifle range at Poona will be open for class firing for the season 1916-17 at 7-30 a.m. daily from 16th January 1916. Members wishing to fire should notify the Sergt.-Major two days beforehand.

321. Stretcher Classes.—The Stretcher bearers will parade for Stretcher drill at Headquarters this day (Monday), 10th instant at 6-30 p.m.

322. Recruiting.—There are vacancies in the Corps for suitable men. Those residing at Poona who are desirous of joining should apply in person at the Adjutant's office as early as possible any day except Sunday between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Those residing at outstations should apply to the Officer Commanding the detachment nearest to their place of residence. Recruits training classes will commence as soon as sufficient numbers have been enrolled.

Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and Parsis are eligible for enrolment.

323. Band.—Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Bugle band should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible. Non-volunteers wishing to join may be enrolled specially as buglers and should apply in person to Sergt. Bugler W. Bond 13, Kham Road, Poona.

324. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

325. Clothing.—Green whistle cords for officers have been received and may be obtained at Headquarters on payment Rs. 1-2 each.

326. Move.—Cr. Sergt. Instr. J. Annett will proceed to Panchgani this day (Monday) 10th instant on duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., commanding.

BOMBAY, April 10.

95. Rifle Meeting.—The following Competitions will be fired on Tuesday April 11th.

Blaney Cup (Cadets).
Highland Challenge Cup.
and if time permits the Permanent Memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup. Train 615 a.m. Victoria Terminus. Rifles will be supplied from Headquarters.

96. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "B" Company during week ending 15th April.

97. Tailor.—The Master Tailor will attend at Headquarters from 6-30 to 7.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. All members requiring uniform should attend at the above hours for measurement or fitting.

98. Quartermaster's Stores.—Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing etc., on Tuesdays and Thursdays only from 6 to 8 p.m.

99. Cadets Drill Competition.—Cadets Drill Competition will be held at Headquartres at 5 p.m Thursday April 13th.

100. Musketry.—The Range is allotted to Officers on Sundays 16th and 30th April. All Officers are requested to complete their musketry on these dates.

101. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointments and promotion in "A" Coy. from this date:—

No. 4762 Corpl. W. Rice, to be Lce.-Sergeant.
No. 6591 Corpl. T. J. Cox, to be Lce.-Sergeant.
No. 6499 L.-Cpl. E. Bamber to be Corporal.

102. Novolment.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—

No. 3085 Vol. A. F. Soundy.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

The Corps Annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Elysium Skating Rink at 9-15 p.m. on Friday April 14th. Members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles will be admitted free, and will be entitled to receive free one invitation for a friend; further invitations can only be obtained on payment of Re. 1 each. Applications for invitations to be made to the Sergt.-Major at Headquarters.

Dress. Officers.—Mess Dress. White.
N. C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress, uniform with Caps or Mufti (Evening dress.)

BAND AT THE BYCULLA MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, this evening, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Novara, with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Monday, the 10th instant.

MAILS FOR BUSRA.

Mails for Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. to-day.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of March was 544, of whom 461 were males and 83 females.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HALL.

The Revd. Alban Goodier S. J. will deliver a lecture to-morrow at St. Xavier's College Hall, Cruickshank Road, on "Some Causes and Consequences of the present War." Father Goodier has been known to draw large audience in London and elsewhere and as the lecture is open to the public every seat is likely to be occupied before 6.30 p.m.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE DUMRA.

On Friday night an accident occurred to a Mahomedan fireman, aged about 19 years, on board the steamer Dumra in the Bombay harbour. The man after finishing his work was going to sleep, along No. 2 hold of the vessel, when he accidentally slipped and fell into the lower hold from a height of about 18 feet and received a fracture of his right thigh. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

STAMPEDE OF 200 HORSES.

On Saturday morning, at about 4 o'clock, about two hundred Australian horses belonging to Messrs. Baldock Ld., and stabled in the compound of the Byculla Club, broke away and ran down Lamington-road, Kamatipura, Grant-road and Surti Moholla and halted at Mustan Tank. The owners on being informed succeeded in driving them back to the stables. About fifteen horses were injured by falling into the foundation of a building under construction in the compound of the Byculla Club, and six of them were killed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office to-day at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the election of a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, has given a notice of motion for electing the Hon. Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha to be an Additional Member of the Council.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.

MOTOR CAR DRIVES AWAY WITHOUT STOPPING.

Dr. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquiry at the Coroner's Court on Saturday morning on the body of a Mahomedan boy, aged 13, named Fakir Mahomed Abdul Kadar.

It was proved that the deceased was crossing the road in front of a tram-car, which was standing at a stopping station, when a motor car came from the same direction as the tram-car and knocked him down, two of the wheels passing over his body. The driver switched off the lamp and drove away; it is stated that there were four persons in the car and that the hood was down.

The jury returned a verdict of death from being knocked down by a motor-car, the driver of which got away and had not been traced.

In connection with the above case, the Superintendent of Police, "B" Division, writes to say:—

"Will any of the occupants of the car kindly place themselves in communication with the Police with a view to clearing up the mystery? Information regarding the name and address of the driver or any one of the occupants is very urgently required and should be communicated to Mr. E. E. Morris, Superintendent of Police, "B" Division, at the Head Police Office."

U. P. MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

A public meeting will be held at Allahabad on April 14th to adopt a memorial to the Governor-General, to be pleased to withhold his assent from the United Provinces Municipalities Bill, in view of insertion in it, of the Jahangirabad amendment without publishing it for general information, and without giving an opportunity to the public to make any representation to Government thereanent.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaiya will preside.

HAILSTORM IN BANKURA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

There was a terrific wind and hailstorm in Bankura on Thursday afternoon. The wind was cyclonic and the storm raged with great fury for about a quarter of an hour. Hailstorms were of the size of large marbles and did considerable damage. Trees were blown down, the roofs of houses blown away, huts laid flat and there were several casualties amongst cattle.

CALL TO ITALIANS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

A notification has been received that the Italian Ministry of War has called up all men up to the age of 39.

This means that a number of Italians in Calcutta and India generally, will almost immediately depart to join their colours. Among these is Signor George Hmeiner until recently acting Consul for Italy in Calcutta.

Singor Hmeiner says Italy is now realising all her resources for the prosecution of the war. It was stated in another quarter that important further steps in connection with the war would shortly be announced from Rome.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

LUSITANIANS (4) BEAT BYCULLA H. C. (2)

A pretty fast and interesting game was the result of the meeting between these two teams in the first round of the above Tournament on the Oval on Saturday when the Lusitanians won by the margin of two goals, the scores being four goals to two. The Byculla team, though beaten, made matters quite hot for the cup-holders and twice got on equal terms with them in sixty minutes' play. They are a fast and tricky lot and they worried the Lusitanian defensive ranks to no small extent. In fact they had quite a fair share in attack. Murray at back displayed great judgment and alacrity and was conspicuous throughout for his brilliant clearances and interception of passes. The half-time though not brilliant was nevertheless very plodding and the forwards were quick and combined very well at times. The Lusitanian defence seemed nowhere at times against their sweeping movements. Besides being handicapped having had to do without some of their regular players, the Byculla played one short in the first half, Cutler being a late arrival. The team, as a whole, gave a very creditable exhibition.

In the Lusitanian team one missed their old war-horse, Pais, who had played for them for the last nine years. Allured by charms which the Lusitanians could not hold out, he has gone to try his luck in "fresh fields and pastures new" where let us hope, he will give his usual brilliant exposition of a central-half back's play. The Lusitanians were an undoubtedly crippled team, because Pais has left a gap in their defence which is never to be filled. Newman was a very poor understudy to Pais and could neither keep his place nor showed any judgment in intercepting his opponents' passes. Saturn was both hesitant and faulty in his strokes. These two vital positions remaining in the custody of such weak players, the Lusitanians can never expect to go very far in the tournament not to say of retaining possession of the trophy. Pinto, Dominic and Martin were as hard-working as ever, but with such gaping joints in their respective lines they can not keep up their symmetry in defence or continuity in the feeding of forwards as these two positions will let through the opponents easily which no amount of good play on their part will in any case be able to stop. Such being the deplorable weakness in defence, the Lusitanians have to rely mainly on their attacking power. "Let others score, we shall score too",—such in fact is the only policy they can take to. In their forward play, the Lusitanians were as quick and resourceful as ever and their neat tackling and short passes were really very exhilarating. Cyriaco deSouza was at the top of his form, his hard sprinting being the feature of his play. J. de'Sa feeds his inside men very well. Nelson deSouza showed great skill and judgment in his passing and was responsible for the winning point of the game. John de'Souza owing to indisposition was lagging far too behind at times, but all the same once in possession of the ball he proved himself no mean a dribbler. Marcus de'Souza was also very promising, but he would improve considerably if he would keep himself back a little and "face the ball" more often than he did. The forward play of the Lusitanians made the difference in result in Saturday's game.

The Lusitanians scored first goal through Cyriaco de'Souza within a minute from the start. Just before the call of half time Byculla equalised through Kale. Soon after resumption, a pretty passing bout scored with a splendid dash. Cyriaco Towards the close Byculla drew level, a long hit by Murray at back gliding off Kale's stick while in the Lusitanian Circle.

An extra period of 10 minutes was then decided upon and then only the Lusitanians rose to the occasion. Nelson de'Souza romped round the Byculla defence and scored with a splendid dust. Cyriaco de'Souza increased the lead with a brilliant individual effort and the fourth goal saw three of them huddled together inside the net. The game thus ended in a victory for the Lusitanians, the scores being

Lustanians ..... Four goals.
Byculla ..... Two goals.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians:—Faria; Saturn and Dominic; Martin, Newman and Pinto; John de'Souza, Nelson de'Souza, J. de'Sa, Cyriaco de'Souza and Marcus de'Souza.

Byculla H.C.—Cordten; Jukes, and Murray; Laparsomme, Villard and Sausseman; Jewell, Cutler Kale, Harrison and Sinclair.

Referees:—Messrs. Moir and Ward.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Eastern Telegraphs v. Young Men's Hockey Association.

Unless otherwise notified the up-country and local teams will play their games on the following dates:—

Monday, 10th inst., Young Men's Hockey Association v. Eastern Telegraphs.
Tuesday, 11th inst., St. Vincents High School, Poona v. Byculla Hockey Club.
Wednesday, 12th inst., Baroda Hockey Club v. Hornets.
Thursday, 13th inst., Poona United v. Medical.
Friday, 14th inst., Customs v. Lusitanians.
Saturday, 15th inst., G. I. P. Ry. v. winners of Monday's game.
Monday, 17th inst., B. B. & C. I. Ry. v. Colaba Hospital.
Tuesday, 18th inst., M. A. O. College Aligarh v. winners of Cathedral Old Boys' and Rangers.
Wednesday, 19th inst., G. I. P. Ry. Lonavla v. Instituto-L.-Indiano.
Thursday, 20th inst., G. I. P. Ry. Sholapur v. Parsi Hockey Association.

The replay of the Cathedral Old Boys' and Rangers will be played on the gymkhana ground on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 5-40 p.m.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following is the result of the match played on Saturday:—

L. J. Bains beat J. P. Barrett, 6-4, 10-8.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Capt. R. B. Spence v. N. Marryat.

SKATING RINK.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

The attractions of the Skating Rink were greatly increased on Saturday night when Mr. Soundy, the enterprising proprietor, got up a Fancy Dress Carnival which was very largely attended and very much enjoyed. Almost all the ladies and gentlemen present were in varied and striking fancy dress, and the following were adjudged winners of prizes:—

For the most effective costume (Ladies)—Miss Lenon.

For the best advertisement costume—Nil.

For the least expensive but most effective dress—Miss McDermoth (Rag-time).

2. Miss W. Underwood.

For the most comic costume (Ladies)—nil.

Most original castume (Gentlemen)—Mr. J. Greenhalgh (costume 1914-15).

Most comic costume—Mr. G. A. Masseen (Parson); (2) Mr. J. Wilson.

Cheapest effective costume—Mr. Germs.

Best advertisement costume—Mr. Parsons (Periodicals).

Best historical costume—Mr. G. H. Smith (Don Quixote).

(2) Mr. J. D. Batliwala (Brahma).

LATE SIR ALEXANDER PINHEY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 8.

The following Communiqué is issued:—

The Governor-General in Council announces with deep regret that the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., Resident, Hyderabad, died unexpectedly from enteric fever at Hyderabad on Friday April 7th. Sir A. Pinhey joined the Government of India, Political Department, in 1886 and he served in the Agencies of Rajputana and Central India, gaining a reputation as a wise and tactful officer in sympathetic touch with the Darbars of the States to which he was accredited.

In 1905 Colonel Pinhey officiated for some months as Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Minto, in which appointment his wide knowledge of Native States made him especially useful. After a year as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, he was again recalled to the Private Secretaryship, which he held until Lord Minto's departure from India. In 1911 he was appointed to be Resident at Hyderabad, from which post he was due to retire in July next.

The Government of India desire to place on record their high appreciation of his long and distinguished service and they deplore the untimely fate which struck him down on the eve of retirement.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order as a mark of respect that at Fort William at Hyderabad and at the headquarters of all other local Government and administrations flags shall be hoisted halfmast high on the day fixed for the funeral and that 13 minute guns shall be fired at the hour when the funeral, takes place.

THE FUNERAL.

SECUNDERABAD, April 8.

The funeral of Sir Alexander Pinhey took place at 6 o'clock last evening in the small cemetery within the Residency grounds. At the special request of Lady Pinhey the last offices were performed in as simple and unostentatious a manner as possible. Admission was restricted to friends, to whom a limited number of cards were issued. This caused some public disappointment, as not being notified many went away without admission. There were all the high military officers present as well as representatives of H. H. the Nizam and Nawab Sir Faridoon Jung, Nawab Imad-Ul-Mulk, Nawab Ekbal-Yar Jung, Mumtaz-Yar-Dawsab, Fakir-Ul-Mulk, Salar Jung, Sir Kishen Prasad, all the leading European officials and others. The coffin was carried from the portico to the cemetery by General Commeline, Cols Keays, Birdwood, Carew Smyth, Major A. B. Minchin, Messrs. R. I. R. Glancy, Mackenzie, Prindengast, Col. Smyth, Captains Walker and Scrafton to the strains of the "dead march." The gun-carriage held in readiness was dispensed with. Troops composed of the regiment in garrison and Hydorabad Volunteers Rifles and the local Boy Scouts, of whom the late Resident was patron, lined the way from the Residency to the graveside. Rev. B. D. Beeley, Chaplain, read the funeral service. Deep sympathy and sorrow was expressed by all classes and schools, shops, bazars, public offices, was institutions were spontaneously closed yesterday, (Sir Alexander was closely associated with all charitable and public institutions, who will lose in him a friend.)

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"UN BALLO EN MASCHERA."

In our view, of all Verdi's operas written prior to the time at which he broke away from the traditions which he had more or less faithfully followed up to the composition of "Aida," there is none that affords such a joyful feast of melody and brilliant writing, both for voice and orchestra, of its kind, as "Un Ballo en Maschera." As almost the last of the works of a particular type it is a sort of swan song, an orgie of tunefulness and melodic ecstasy. In convention curiously enough it carries us back to a period which Verdi had already passed at the time he wrote it. It is a sort of reminiscence of the good things that used to be, and Verdi, who was then thinking of far greater things, must have composed it as a pure matter of sentiment,—unless he was thinking of the box office. But it is not what is called "popular." It has no barrel organ tunes, and, perhaps, that is why to a real lover of music, even in these days of Strauss and Puccini, it is a thing of great delight. Could there be anything more delicious of its kind than Riccardo's splendid solo in the second scene, when he is chaffing the fortune teller; or, again, how moving and splendid is his dying solo in the last scene? Again, has Verdi or anyone given us anywhere a more pathetic melody than that sung by Amelia when she is pleading with her husband, who thinks she has betrayed him? And how enchanting is the music of the part of the page, not only the well-known "Saper Vorreste" but every bar that she sings? Add to this the magnificent ensembles, quaretettes, duets etc., which follow one another in bewildering succession and ask whether there is any opera of the type or period which can equal it?

The Company last night gave an excellent performance. Signor Capelli, it is needless to say, revelled in the opportunities afforded him and sang brilliantly throughout. His voice never seems to tire or to lose its beautiful tone and great charm. Another most successful interpretation was that of Oscar, the page, by Mademoiselle Visoni, who not only has a voice of extreme beauty but sang the music of the part with brilliant ease and ability. Mademoiselle Derevers was the Amelia and Signor Pelloni the Renato. Signor Cacialli was excellent as Samuele and a very fine performance was that of Mademoiselle Russ as Ulrica, the witch. Signor G. Gonsales conducted with great skill, and much of the credit of an admirable interpretation of the whole score belonged, of course, to him.

To-night "Il Trovatore" will be played again.

Lord and Lady Willingdon will visit the Italian Opera to-night, when "It Trovatore," one of the most popular of the repertoire, will be played. Their Excellencies will again visit the Opera on Wednesday, on the repeat performance of "Aida."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Chelmsford and party left for Dehra Dun by special train on Friday night at 10-15 p.m. The departure was private.

Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Fire Brigade at Byculla on Saturday and were taken round and shown the various appliances by the Commissioner of Police and Fire Brigade Staff. Demonstrations of rescue work and fire-extinguishing continued for about an hour, and were most interesting.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer and Mr. de Geijer are guests at Government House, Bombay.

After meeting Lord Hardinge at Bombay, Sir Ali with Lady Imam paid a visit to Delhi on Friday. After a few hours' stay they left for Cawnpore. From Cawnpore they are to proceed to Lucknow where, it is understood, Sir Ali Imam will preside at a meeting of the Moslem University Foundation Committee.

Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, I.C.S., Collector of Rajshahi, has been appointed General Secretary, Government of Bengal, vice Mr. K. C. De, appointed Commissioner of Chittagong Division. Mr. R. N. Reid Additional Magistracte of Dacca, has been posted to Rajshahi.

It is stated that Mr. Broadway, Additional Government Advocate, will act as a Judges of the Punjab Chief Court when Mr. Justice Rattigan goes on leave next month.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

The death of Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff is reported.

Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., was born in 1836, and entered the Army as a subaltern in the Bengal Engineers in 1856, retiring with the rank of Colonel in 1883. He was engaged in suppression of the Indian Mutiny. Irrigation Department N. W. Provinces. Chief Engineer, Burmah. Under-Secretary of State, Public Works, Cairo, 1883-1892, Under-Secretary for Scotland 1892-1902. President of Indian Irrigation Commission 1901-1903.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 54, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Captain P. G. Huddleston, R.E.

WOUNDED.

2nd Lieutenant E. B. Whittall, Royal Lancasters.

Lieut. D. L. Lucey (accidently), Connaught Rangers.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUES ALLIANCE.

THE OLDEST LIVING ALLIANCE IN EUROPE.

A'propos of the references made in the British and Portuguese Parliaments to the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance, some details respecting the various treaties which are integrally maintained till now between England and Portugal will not be uninteresting. These are eight in number, the first of which was signed on 16th June 1373, in the London Cathedral, between Edward III, King of England and France and D. Fernando, the "Handsome," King of Portugal and his Queen D. Leonor. It was a reciprocal treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. The two monarchs bound themselves to treat each other's friends and foes as their own and to mutually assist each other in defending and maintaining the integrity of their respective countries by rendering "armed assistance in men and ships against invaders, persecutors and enemies." The second treaty was signed after the war of Portuguese independence, on 9th May 1386 at Windsor between the King of England and the King of Spain, securing the integrity of Portugal and upholding in general the treaty of 1373. The next treaty was signed at London in 1642 between Charles I and D. Joao IV confirming the historical alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two countries. The fourth treaty was made at Westminister in 1654, July 20th, between the "Republic of England and the Kingdom of Portugal" (Cromwell and D. Joao IV). It contained 28 articles maintaining the previous treaties ad amplifying some of them. It was preceded by a preliminary agreement signed on 29th December 1652 and containing a secret clause fixing 23 per cent. as the maximum customs duty to be levied on imports of textiles, merchandise and manufactured goods from England. The fifth treaty was executed at Whitehall on 28th April, 1660. The two contracting parties declared that they considered as firm and valid the preliminary clauses of the agreement of 1652 and the articles of the treaty of peace and alliance of 1654. On 28th June, 1661, was signed the sixth treaty, stating that the previous treaties were in force in every respect and inserting a new clause providing for mutual armed assistance of 1,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry in case of war and the assistance of the English fleet in the event of a blockade, for the defence of Lisbon, Oporto or any other port on the Portuguese coast. By a secret clause England bound herself in view of the alliance of the marriage of Charles II with Infanta Catherine, to defend and protect the Portuguese Colonies with men and ships and to compel Holland to restore those which the latter had seized. The seventh treaty, called the Methuen Treaty after the name of the British Ambassador Methuen was signed at Lisbon on 16th May, 1703, and attached Portugal from her alliance with France. The eighth treaty was signed at Vienna on 22nd January, 1815. It declared, as null and void, the treaty made in 1810 at Rio Janeiro and renewed and confirmed the old treaties of alliance, amity and guarantee, "happily subsisting" from long times. The last treaty was signed in November, 1904, at Windsor Castle on the occasion of the visit of King Carlos to the British Court. It was the Treaty for Arbitration in which are ratified the previous treaties of alliance between the two nations. It affirmed that the high contracting parties were desirous of confirming by a solemn contract the amity and alliance subsisting between the two countries since a very long time and to eliminate as far as possible from their mutual relations all that may tend to render cold or weaken this friendship and alliance.

The official British publication of the treaties respecting Portugal concludes with a note addsessed, on 19th February, 1873, by Lord Granville to the British Minister at Madrid, who was then likewise accredited to the Lisbon Court, stating that notwithstanding the British Government had always abstained from intervening in the internal affairs of foreign countries, the treaties between Portugal and England made it obligatory on Britain to defend Portugal against foreign aggression and for this reason the Spaniards could not reckon with England remaining indifferent in case of an external attack on Portugal. This note was the result of the Spanish Minister having sounded Lord Granville respecting a combined movement of the Spanish and Portuguese Republicans for a political union of the Peninsula, Spain being then a republic. This is specially interesting at the present moment when the Spanish press led on by German intrigues has, with a view to prevent Portugal from assisting the Allies, sought to intimidate her by talk of a Spanish invasion of Portugal and its annexation.

Alexandre Herculano, the great Portuguese Historian, speaking of the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance, has said that it is indestructible because it is based not only on historical traditions, community of sentiments and the analogy of political institutions but also on the force of circumstances. In June last, when a great popular demonstration in favour of the Allies was held before the British Embassy in Lisbon, when thousands of its citizens including deputations from the army, navy, press, education, various pohtical parties and other institutions took part and acclaimed the British nation, the British Minister responding to them said:—"I consider myself happy at being a witness to this brilliant proof that the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance is based not on 'scraps of paper' but on community of interests and ideals."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 10, 1916.

BOMBAY'S GREATEST PROBLEM.

The growth of industrialism has done much to advance the cause of civilization and to make men more comfortable and happier. But at the same time it has been brought home to even a superficial observer that this growth accompanied by its concomitant, namely, overcrowding in towns has tended to modify this comfort and happiness to a very large extent. One of the most melancholy manifestations of this is seen in the housing conditions of large industrial towns with the consequent large toll of human lives. The salient characteristics of these housing conditions are that, not only does the proportion of rent to the income of an average family show a gradual upward tendency,—a tendency which unjustly enough tells with greater severity on the poorer classes of people,—but that the space in cities which even money can buy for human habitation is becoming so limited that the poorer people do not live as human beings should live, but are cribbed, cabinned and confined in rat-holes,—which are euphemistically termed one-room tenements. How this has become a common feature of every civilized country in the West was strikingly demonstrated by Mr. Mirams in the course of the lecture on "Housing Problems in India" which he delivered last week before the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association. Quoting the last census returns (1911) he showed that in respect of England and Wales the proportion of families living in single rooms was 32 per 1,000. In Ireland the figure was 64 and in Scotland 125 per 1,000. The worst local figures were in Dublin (340 per 1,000), in London Borough (277 per 1,000) and in Glasgow (273 per 1,000). Naturally it is not surprising to find that the death rate in 1912 in Dublin was 23.5 per 1,000 or 5 per 1,000 in excess of the average of the British Isles.

Bombay is the chief industrial city of India and unfortunately those who helped to make it such failed to see that many of the evils of Western industrialism did not accompany the industrial growth. The existence of many a slum in various parts of the city,—especially in the quarter where most of the factories are situated,—is a standing proof of this. Statistics as to the proportion of the working class population of the city living in one-room tenements need not be quoted. It is enough to recall the view expressed by Dr. Turner, who has the best right to speak on the subject,—a view expressed with reference to the maternity problem and its disastrous effect on the public health,—that "so long as the root cause of the evils, namely, the unfortunate and deplorable housing conditions of the bulk of the city's population remain what they are other remedies can but affect the fringe of the evil,"—and further "that the one-room tenement in the majority of chawls in Bombay is not a suitable place for a mother to be confined or a child to be born in." Mr. Mirams' own conclusion is that the housing question of Bombay is so vast and yet so insistent in its demands for improvement that the time must soon come when a systematic and exhaustive enquiry will have to be made with a view to the collection of facts without which no complete recommendation for improvement could be prepared. The time for such an enquiry is not yet to come, but it has already come, and in fact an enquiry of the character indicated and immediate suitable action thereon constituted the compelling motive and purpose for which the City of Bombay Improvement Trust was brought into being. That purpose has been defeated and with that defeat a splendid opportunity for adopting the city to the requirements of a complex modern civilisation has been misused, with the result that the housing problem in the city has assumed a graver and more dangerous aspect. It can only be satisfactorily solved if, even at this late hour, the Improvement Trust becomes alive to its primary responsibility.

Mr. Mirams indicated some of the methods of solution to which the Trust may well give its careful attention. Chief among these was the proposal for building small and cheap cottages each of two rooms, in blocks of three or four, on the outskirts of the city. The evolution of co-operative building organisation, again, may do much to afford relief to the hard-pressed middle classes, though, under the present circumstances, they cannot be expected to work with any appreciable success in the case of the poor people with their slender and precarious incomes. Mr. Mirams wisely sounded a note of warning, that when considering the finance of Western schemes of housing improvements, due allowance must be made for the vastly different conditions in India. Nevertheless, in devising our schemes, we must turn to the experience of the West for guidance as far as the broad principles of improvement are concerned,—not so much because the evils of industrialism are more of Western growth, as for the reason that these evils have been given a foremost place in the work of the local authorities and social reformers in Europe. One thing may here be appropriately emphasised. The duty of building suitable homes for their employees has not only been widely recognised by factory owners in Western countries, but in some cases employers have vied with one another in providing various amenities for the satisfaction of the material and intellectual wants of the workers. A similar solicitude for the welfare of their employees has rarely been shown by mill owners in Bombay. It is enough to recall in this connection that even the facilities especially made possible for this purpose under the provisions of the amended Improvement Trust Act have not been availed of. We trust now that prosperous days have begun to dawn for the mill industry, the mill owners will recognise that they owe it to the workers to see that they are decently housed.

A CASE FOR SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION.

We trust the Government of Bombay will give sympathetic consideration to the memorial which has been addressed to them by Mr. Totiram Panjumal Mansukhani of Hyderabad (Sind). The memorialist is the father of the two boys, Naraindas and Jawharmal, who had the misfortune to arrive in India in the latter half of 1914 in the now famous Komagata Maru. As a sequel to the Budge Budge Riot, when all the passengers of the Komagata Maru, whom the police could lay their hands on, were put under arrest, these two boys too, who were 23 and 17 years old respectively, were arrested. No definite charge was brought against them, but they were incarcerated, first in Bengal and then in this Presidency, under the "Ingress into India Ordinance V. of 1914." After about a year's detention the boy Naraindas was released, but, according to the memorial, Jawharmal is still in custody, although, we are given to understand, the Ordinance provides only for one year's detention, which period expired long ago. It is alleged by the father that the confinement of his son is so close that neither the father nor the boy's other brothers are allowed to see even his face in the lock-up. Regarding the guilt of his son, the facts adduced by the memorialist certainly give one the impression that the boy is merely the victim of extraordinary circumstances. The following is the finding of the Budge Budge Riot Commission in the case of the two lads:

The evidence regarding them is very divergent. The Consul-General at Kobe described Jawharmal as a dangerous character, and the same opinion is expressed in more decided language regarding both brothers by all the Japanese officers. The passengers on the other hand speak of them as being perfectly inoffensive travellers. They certainly did not take any part in the movement to emigrate to Canada, as they did not join the ship until the return was nearly completed. We are not in complete agreement as to the character of these two passengers, and we find it very difficult to decide this question on the evidence before us. We consider, however, that it would be impossible to frame any definite opinion in respect of them until further inquiries have been made both in Kobe and in their native province.

It is not known if an inquiry such as was suggested by the Commission was made by the authorities in this country, but the following explanatory statement received by the boy's father from the British Consul-General at Kobe, in reply to the former's letter of inquiry, shows that the basis of suspicion against Jawharmal cannot be very strong:

I was informed by an Indian resident of this place that Jawharmal was a person likely to cause trouble in India on arrival at Calcutta of the S. S. Komagata Maru, and I notified the Government accordingly. If he is as innocent as you allege, he should have no difficulty in disproving by reliable witnesses, the suspicions with which he would appear to be regarded by the Indian authorities.

The circumstances attending the arrival of the two lads in Calcutta should dispel whatever suspicion may exist that they were coming to India to cause trouble to the authorities, making common cause with the other passengers. It seems they had arrived in Japan on their way to America for education, but not securing a passage, they decided upon proceeding to America *via* England. With this end in view they bought tickets to Singapore, hoping to sail from there direct to England. The steamer which brought them to Singapore happened to be the ill-fated Komagata Maru. According to the father, the boys appear to have appealed earnestly to the authorities to allow them to land at Singapore, but in vain, and they were compelled to proceed to Calcutta along with the other passengers. As to their behaviour, both during the voyage and the riot at Budge Budge, several fellow passengers are reported to have deposed to their perfectly harmless character. In these circumstances, and, in view also of the unexceptional testimonials to the boy's character and loyalty which the father produces in his memorial, it is not, we hope, too much to expect that the Government of Bombay will be moved to take a just and sympathetic view of the matter and release this unfortunate lad. Whatever suspicions his conduct anywhere in Japan or in India may have engendered, the incarceration for so lengthy a period should have expiated all offences of commission and omission on his part. We hope that Lord Willingdon's Government will exercise the privilege of mercy and restore the boy to his father.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

Considering the deliberate statement of some of the repatriated German missionaries that, while in India, they prayed for the victory of German arms over those of Britain and that they held the British Government as a thing of evil, and considering also the volume of incontrovertible evidence that has come to light in India itself regarding the secretly anti-British character of the propaganda carried on by some of these missionaries in India, even in times of peace, we do not think that the demand of the European Association of Calcutta for a definite assurance from the Government of India that German missions or missionaries will not be allowed to establish themselves in India after the war, is too extravagant. At least for some decades to come no loophole should be given to these missionaries to exploit India for their own "national" purposes. There are British and American Christian organisations in this country, which, we should think, would be willing enough to take over charge of any really sound institutions that may have grown up under German fostering. In any case, to proceed at present on the assumption that the divorce between these institutions and their pastors is but temporary and that they will be handed over to German missionaries as soon as the war ends, is, as the European Association thinks, unthinkable. But that there are people still among the clergy in India who are disposed to await the coming of German missionaries with nothing but good cheer, is evident from a statement attributed to the Bishop of Chota Nagpur. He is reported to have "made it quite clear that he is only supervising the work during the enforced absence of the German missionaries, and will be prepared to resign as soon as arrangements can be made for their return."

It is time the authorities in India made it clear to the worthy prelate that he had better disabuse his mind of any such vain hopes.

Notes of the Day

The Mahomedan Election.

Although the result of the Bombay Mahomedans' election of a representative to the Provincial Legislative Council will not be officially announced till to-day, it became known on Saturday that Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji has been returned at the head of the poll by a substantial majority. We congratulate the Mahomedan community of Bombay on having secured as their representative in the provincial legislature a man of such sound and progressive views as Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji, who can be trusted, not only to look after Mahomedan interests, but also to stand shoulder to shoulder with the representatives of other constituencies in all matters concerning the general welfare of the Province as a whole, and to march in the van of political progress. On personal grounds it is to be regretted that a venerable and respected member of the community, in Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobani, President of the Anjuman, should have failed to secure election to the Council. But from other points of view, it is essentially a matter for congratulation that the candidate who represents the All-India Moslem League platform,—as Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji undoubtedly does,—should have succeeded. The election has made that much clear,—that the large majority of the educated Mahomedan community in Bombay are not going to follow in the wake of Sirdar Sulaman Cassum Mitha.

The Campbell Medal.

An interesting ceremony took place in mail week in London at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms when Lord Sandhurst presented Prof. Macdonell, Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, with the Campbell medal. This medal, it will be remembered, was founded in 1903, after the death of Sir James Campbell a distinguished Bombay Civilian, by his friends for the best original work on Indian folklore, history or ethnology. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, who was for some years Assistant to Sir James Campbell when Collector of Bombay, mentioned among other qualities for admiration his versatility and his refusal to allow purely official duties to rob him of his absorbing interest in Indian history and folklore. The Boden Professor, in returning thanks for the presentation, took the opportunity to review the outlook for Sanskrit studies on the basis of his own experience. He mentioned that he had resolved to devote the rest of his life to translating the Rig Veda into English, as, according to him, there is no scientific translation of this, the oldest and most important sacred book of Hindus as a whole in English, and the two German translations are forty years old.

An Interesting Proposal.

The Professor laid stress on "our obligations to advance education and learning in connection with the ancient civilisation and literature of the vast Indian Empire" and as a means made the interesting suggestion that a school of research for Europeans at some centre of Sanskrit learning, preferably Benares, like the school of Athens, or the French school in Cochin-China, should be established. If such a scheme were really established, young men could be sent out with fellowships or grants from the old universities so that they might be able to accomplish work in this direction worthy of Great Britain's position in the Eastern world. How necessary a scheme of this character is was shown by Prof. Macdonell, who pointed out that there are only five chairs of Sanskrit in Great Britain as compared with about twenty-five in Germany.

Lady Carmichael's Fund.

Like Lady Willingdon on this side of India, Lady Carmichael has been actively engaged in organising and directing measures for the relief of distress caused by the war and for supplying the troops with comforts. Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund, of which the Report for the year 1915 is before us, has evoked a remarkable response from all quarters in Bengal and though the mofussil centres are not so numerous as those working for the Bombay Women's Fund, the Central Committee in Calcutta were able to collect over three lakhs in cash last year, in addition to a host of "comforts" of various kinds. The work of the Fund is divided into two sections: (1) Red Cross supplies, and (2) gifts for troops. Since the Fund began its work the "Red Cross" section has supplied 248 ten-bed unit boxes, five 50-bed units, 550 kit bags, 23-cases and 80 bales of warm clothing and bedding for Mesopotamia,—about 70,000 articles,—also 517 "Red Cross" parcels, 1¼ million cigarettes, and 500 lbs. tobacco. As for gifts for troops, in place of the two regiments and various detachments which were supplied with comforts at the beginning of 1915, the Central Depot at Dacre's Lane, Calcutta, has now on its list 12 regiments and four detachments, totalling close on 11,000 men. Six thousand and eighty-three parcels of these comforts were dispatched last year to these men. It will be admitted that this is a creditable record of work for a year and we have the assurance of Lady Carmichael that there is every prospect of the activities of the Fund being still further widened in the current year.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONOR OF LORD HARDINGE.

WHAT IS THEIR SIGNIFICANCE?

(From a Correspondent.)

Thirty-two years ago when Lord Ripon left the shores of India amidst the regrets of a whole population an eminent writer in the "Pioneer" (afterwards identified in the person of Sir Auckland Colvin) reviewing the grand demonstrations held throughout India in honour of the retiring Viceroy, headed his contribution with the striking words "If it be real,—what does it mean?" His conclusions were that the demonstrations were real and that their meaning was that India was pulsating with a new life which Lord Ripon had put into it. "The dry bones in the open valley, 'very dry' as they may have seemed to the eye, were about to be instinct with life." Was the enthusiam genuine or fictitious? Was its object to do honour to Lord Ripon or spite the English community? Was it universal or limited to certain sections of the country? "Is it more than a passing current; or does there lie beneath it a deeper significance, which those who are resident in India for private ends, no less than those who are responsible for the administration of India, will do well to attempt to understand?". These are some of the questions which the writer asked and to which he himself replied almost with a prophetic eye and the vision of a seer. The demonstrations, according to the writer, were significant of a profound change which the incidents of Lord Ripon's administration, more particularly those connected with the passing of the Criminal Procedure Bill (popularly known as the Ilbert Bill) had brought into the foreground of events. The demonstrations indicated a problem of the common political life of Europeans and Indians alike. "On the manner in which this problem is treated will depend, much of the future progress and development of British rule in this country." The writer finally regards "the demonstrations we are witnessing at the present time as outward signs of the commencement of an era pregnant with the gravest consequences to the future of our rule in India." The first visible sign of the galvanization of the dry bones in the valley was the Indian National Congress brought into being in 1885 by the genius of that great Englishman and true friend of India, the late Allan Octavian Hume. Then came into being numerous political associations all over the country for the demands of their just rights by the Indians. In 1889, the trumpet voice of Charles Bradlaugh, was heard in the pandal of the Congress in Bombay for a genuine representation, of the sons of the soil in the Legislative Councils of the Indian Empire.

THE REFORM OF 1892.

The "Member for India" (as Bradlaugh was called) had introduced in Parliament a most comprehensive Bill, much more liberal and progressive than even the Morley-Minto Reforms Legislation. But at the earnest request of Lord Cross, they then Secretary of State for India, who promised to introduce a similar Bill, Bradlaugh withdrew his own. To the great misfortune of India Bradlaugh died from the effects of a serious illness in 1891 at the comparatively young age of 57 and there was no one left in the House to fight India's battles as vigorously and independently as he had done and the "Cross" Bill which turned out to be only a half-hearted measure of a Tory Government was passed in 1892. For sixteen years after that measure was passed, during which a great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed with its many imperfect provisions, the Indians led by their natural leaders and with the assistance of such genuine English friends as the late Mr. Hume, Sir William Wedderburn, the late Mr. William Digby and the late Sir Henry Cotton and sympathetic members of Parliament like the late Mr. John Slagg carried on a continuous campaign, in spite of all bureaucratic opposition, for a more democratic measure of reform. Did the members of the Indian Civil Service, did the majority of Anglo-Indians and their organs of the Press, pay the slightest heed, during these long years, to the warning voice of one of their most sagacious and statesmanlike members the late Sir Auckland Colvin? No. They were so self-satisfied that they thought themselves above advice and when they saw in Lord Curzon a deity after their own heart they began openly to flout Indian opinion. The coping stone to India's forbearance was laid when Lord Curzon in spite of the united opinion of a whole nation, (call it sentimental if you like), made the Indians drink to its very dregs the bitter cup of the Partition of Bengal. And what was the end of all this short-sightedness? An upheaval which shook India to its very foundation. It brought forth the Anarchist and the Secret Societies unknown to India till then.

SIR A. COLVIN'S PROPHECY.

How prophetic were the words of Sir Auckland Colvin will appear from the following:—

"Those who are inclined to deny the great change alleged to have taken place must be left to the operation of time; but not, it may be hoped, to that relentless logic which inevitably overtakes all who shut their eyes to accumulating dangers, and who refuse to be convinced, that the storm is about, together, until it has descended upon them and discomfited them."

The storm did gather but thanks to the change of the man at the helm the ship was gradually brought safely to port. The fall of Mr. Balfour's Ministry in 1905 brought the Liberals in with a thumping majority and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, appointed Mr. John Morley as Secretary of State for India. Lord Minto had then already been about a year in India as Viceroy. Though the one was philoso-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ADVANCE ON THE TIGRIS.

SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND AT VERDUN.

AUSTRIAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

General Gorringe has advanced on the left bank of the Tigris and carried the Falahiyah positions, 6,000 yards from Umel-Hannah. General Keary captured on the right bank trenches opposite Falahiyah and continued to advance on the next day until positions were reached from which it was possible to enfilade the Turkish defences on the left bank.

General van der Venter's mounted troops in East Africa on the 4th April surprised and surrounded a German force with machine guns stationed in a mountain stronghold. The enemy surrendered on the 6th April.

The Germans continue to hammer away west of the Meuse and the French continue to make ground east of the Meuse. The French successes at Douaumont are very important as this sector remains the principal point of resistance at Verdun. A German abortive attack in the Haucort region with a whole division on a front of one and a quarter miles left innumerable German dead on the field.

An important Austrian offensive on the middle Strypa was repulsed by the Russians. In many places on the Baltic front icy flood waters are overwhelming the Germans whom the fire of the Russians compels to remain and perish in the trenches.

There are signs of growing unreast in Bulgaria and it is said that the Turco-Bulgar relations are strained. It is added that Roumania is waiting for the opportune moment to intervene.

A French submarine has sunk an Austrian transport in the Adriatic.

The German Chancellor in an extraordinary speech in the Reichstag made a vehement protest against the British blockade, threatening the utmost reprisals. He said the speeches of the enemies showed no trace of peace.

The excitement which prevailed in Amsterdam was due to the German Consul, who distributed bulletins, stating that Britain had sent an ultimatum to Holland. The Consul made a lame explanation.

It is reported that Lord Montagu has also resigned from the Air Committee,

FURTHER ADVANCE TOWARDS KUT.

A GERMAN FORCE SURRENDERS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE FIGHT AT UMEL-HANNAH.

OPERATIONS DESCRIBED.

FALAHIYAH POSITIONS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 6.

The War Office announces that General Lake reports that the Tigris Corps under the command of General Gorringe attacked Umel-Hinnah.

Our trenches had been pushed forward by saps to within a hundred yards of the enemy's position, the leading battalions of the Thirteenth Division thence rushing the enemy's first and second lines.

The third line was captured by six in the morning under the support of concentrated artillery and machine-gun fire. The Thirteenth Division continued its victorious advance and drove the Turks from the fourth and fifth lines by seven in the morning.

Aeroplanes reported that the enemy was being strongly reinforced at the entrenchments at Falahiyah and Sannayyat, respectively six-thousand and twelve-thousand yards from Umel-Hannah. As these positions could only be approached over very open ground, General Gorringe ordered that further attack should be deferred until the evening.

In the meantime on the right bank. General Keary's Third Division captured trenches opposite Falahiyan.

The enemy's counter-attack in the afternoon with infantry, cavalry and guns was repulsed.

General Gorringe in the evening advanced on the left bank and carried the Falahiyah positions.

ADVANCE ALONG SOUTH BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.

It is officially announced that in Mesopotamia the third division on the 6th instant continued to advance along the south bank until positions were reached from which it was possible to enfilade the Turkish defences on the left bank.

"EYE-WITNESS'S" ACCOUNT.

SIMLA, April 9.

The following message has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia, dated the 8th April.

Falahiyah, April 5.—We took the El-Hannah position this morning on the left bank of the Tigris between Suwaicha marsh and the river. Preparations for the attack were most thorough; nothing was left to chance. It was at El-Hannah that our advance was checked in the rain on January 21st. On that occasion our advance was in the open; we have been sapping up the enemy's position even since. After completing 16 miles of complicated sap work our firing line was within 100 yards of the Turks this morning when we delivered the assault at 4-55 a.m.

Our first line with bombing parties crept over the parapet and a few seconds later their cheer was heard above rifle and machine gun fire. This told us they were in the enemy's trenches. Lines of wire entanglements have been broken down by the bombardment of the previous days and we took the first line trench by a quick rush just as it was getting light.

Immediately we were in, our guns opened on the third line and we advanced under a screen of artillery fire which lifted from trench to trench, as the attack swept down the Turkish lines to the last trench of the position, a full mile in the rear. We met with more serious resistance until we had the Hannah position and advanced to the Falahiyah position. From a point two and a half miles behind the Turkish front their communication trench which is wide and deep and adapted for pack transport, is continued as a line of defence parallel with the river, and with flanking trenches thrown out north and south, these latter from the Falahiyah position. It is two miles in depth and the beginning of it is within ten miles of Sinn. It was here that the Brigade leading the attack came in for heavy rifle and machine-gun fire in an advance over that uncompromising flat ground which is such an advantage to the defenders of a position.

The engagement is still going on as I write. We have assaulted and carried the Turkish advance trenches on the right bank of the river. This advance makes our progress correspondent on both banks.

Falahiyah, April 6.—We took the Falahiyah position last night which the enemy occupied on their retirement from El-Hannah. These trenches were rushed after dark and the Turks cleared at the point of the bayonet. We took a machine-gun and a

(Continued on page 8.)

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

BACK TO OLD TRENCH WARFARE.

GERMAN ABORTIVE ATTACK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 18.

A semi-official statement says: The last forty-eight hours has been bringing us back to the old trench warfare.

The French successes at Dousumont are very important as this sector remains the principal point of resistance at Verdun.

A German abortive attack in the Haucourt region with a whole division on a front of one and a quarter miles left innumerable German dead on the field, while French grenade attacks are recapturing a small German gain yesterday south-east of Bethincourt.

ENEMY LAUNCH NIGHT ATTACK.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 7.

The Germans continue to hammer away West of the Meuse and the French continue to make ground East of the Meuse.

The communique says the Germans after violent bombardment of Bethincourt and Hill 265 launched a night attack and penetrated our first line.

They were immediately ejected, retaining merely a small advanced element.

The French made progress South-Westward of Fort Douamont.

GERMAN POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

ENEMY'S ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 8.

The communiqué says our heavy artillery bombarded the German positions at Middelkerke and Langemarck.

The Germans west of the Meuse after a very hot bombardment violently attacked east and south of Haucourt on a front of two kilometres. Artillery and machine gun-fire forced them back to their trenches leaving many killed.

The French recovered portions of trenches seized yesterday south-east of Bethincourt.

The bombardment of Morthomme and Cumieres continued.

BOMBING ADVANTAGE CONTINUES.

RENEWED ATTACKS FAIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 8.

A communiqué says: There was nine fighting in Argonne.

The Germans west of the Meuse last night renewed their attacks about Haucourt but failed to dislodge the French who poured in a murderous fire inflicting very heavy losses.

The bombing advantage of the French continues in the communication trenches along the Bethincourt-Chattancourt Road.

There was an intermittent bombardment east of the Meuse.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 9.

A communiqué says: French artillery destroyed an observation post in Picardy.

There were violent reciprocal bombardments but generally they were not followed up by infantry actions.

The situation at Verdun is unchanged.

FLIGHT-COMMANDER DECORATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 8.

The "Gazette" announces that the D.S.O. has been conferred upon Flight-Commander Bone, who brought down a raider aeroplane on March 19.

WEEK-END HOME SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.

It is reported that all single men of 18 years of age will be called up for week-end home service until they reach the age of 19.

GERMAN LANGUAGE IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, April 8.

The German governor of Belgium has ordered the German language to be used in the official correspondence with Belgians, but translations are allowed.

GEN. SMUTS' OPERATIONS.

EXTENSIVE SUCCESS.

GERMAN FORCE SURRENDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.

General Smuts reports that General van der Venter's mounted troops on 4th April surprised and surrounded a German force with machine guns stationed in a mountain stronghold in the Arusha district. The enemy surrendered on 6th April.

17 EUROPEANS AND 400 NATIVES SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.

Further reports show that the success of General van der Venters was more extensive that at first appeared.

A considerable German force was engaged and already 17 Europeans and 400 natives have surrendered with machine guns and much ammunition. Other prisoners are being brought in.

GERMAN METHODS IN EAST AFRICA.

ANTI-ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA DISCOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.

It is officially announced that General Smuts reports that German Government archives discovered at Moshi included a circular signed by the Governor of German East Africa, which had been sent to all district commissioners months before the war, suggesting as a means of counteracting the spread of Islamism, either the total prohibition or forbidding of government servants to perform circumcisions or preach in mosques, and encouraging pig breeding among the natives.

FIGHTING ROUND LAKE NAROTCH.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES NEAR BLIZNIKI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 8.

The communiqué mainly records artillery duels, especially south-west of Lake Narotch, where in the evening the Russians occupied some points of enemy positions near Bliznikí, taking 78 prisoners.

ON THE MIDDLE STRYPA.

IMPORTANT OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 9.

A communiqué says: Near Illuxt we exploded four mines blowing up German trenches and a blockhouse.

An important Austrian offensive on the middle Strypa was repulsed.

GERMANS OVERWHELMED BY FLOODS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 8.

In many places on the Baltic front icy flood waters are overwhelming the Germans whom the fire of the Russians compels to remain and perish in their trenches.

FIGHTING AT SAINT ELOI.

ENEMY RECAPTURE PORTION OF POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.

The British communiqué says yesterday the enemy recaptured a portion of the ground we captured at Saint Eloi on 27th March. Fighting continues.

Last night after a heavy bombardment a small enemy raiding party entered one of our trenches north of River Ancre but was quickly driven out.

To-day there has been artillery activity about Souchez, Aix Moulette, Saint Eloi and Ypres.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.

A British communiqué says: There was some mining activity at Hulluch, in the quarries at Givenchy and south-east of Roclincourt.

There was mutual artillery activity at Roclincourt, Bellacourt, Souchez, Lorette Ridge, Wulverghem and Saint Eloi.

GRAVE UNREST IN BULGARIA.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY STRAINED.

ROUMANIA WAITING FOR OPPORTUNE MOMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 9.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent says that despite the Bulgars' denial of reported distress and disorder in Bulgaria travellers recently there prove that grave unrest exists and is extending to the Turks.

The Vienna press did not comment on the Paris Conference but had promised the speedy capture of Verdun which the Balkan people were made to believe would mark the beginning of the end for the Allies. Its fall was announced at Philipopolis and church bells were rung, and the Bulgar troops were told that Anglo-French troops were leaving Salonika to defend the French frontier. The German failure to advance is now causing a painful impression.

Roumania's attitude is also causing alarm. Two of Bulgaria's four armies, in actual strength of probably 1,00,000 each, are concentrated on the Roumanian frontier. The "Telegraph's" Bucharest correspondent says that Roumania is awaiting an opportune moment for intervention.

The Turco-Bulgar relations are strained and there is much talk in Bulgaria of a Turco-Bulgarian war owing to Turkey's refusal to ratify the recent cession of territory. There are reports that she seeks to retake possession. Austrian officers who have arrived from Sofia say that the Turks think of nothing else.

PROMOTIONS IN RUMANIAN ARMY.

YOUNGER GENERALS CLIMBING UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LAHORE, April 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's correspondent cables:—

Many Army promotions are announced at Bucharest. The younger Generals are getting higher commands.

GREECE URGENTLY NEEDS A LOAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's correspondent cables:—

Greece urgently needs a loan. The Entente ministers are unsympathetic. Negotiations in America are reported to be proceeding. The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent is of opinion it is impossible unless Greece joins the Allies.

GOEBEN BEING REPAIRED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's correspondent cables:—

The "Idea Nazionale's" Constantinople correspondent states 300 workmen under a German engineer are repairing the Goeben. It is hoped she will be fit for service by the end of the month.

SERBIAN CROWN PRINCE'S DEPARTURE.

DELIGHTED WITH HIS LONDON VISIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.

The Crown Prince of Serbia departed amidst most cordial farewells. A brilliant gathering was present at the station. The Prince was most delighted with his visit.

NEW MATCH TAX.

MANUFACTURERS' OBJECTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 8.

Trouble has arisen in connection with the new match tax which the manufacturers declare is financially unworkable.

They have passed a resolution to suspend all sales and deliveries of manufactures not sold since the 4th instant.

NEW IMPORT DUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.

Mr. McKenna announces that the new import duties up to March 31 produced one million sterling, including half a milli from motor cars.

BRITISH BLOCKADE.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S PROTEST.

UTMOST REPRISALS THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 7.

Dr. von Berthmann Hollweg in an extraordinary speech in the Reichstag made a vehement protest against the British blockade, threatening the utmost reprisals.

He said that the speeches of the enemies showed no trace of peace. Mr. Asquith considered the complete and final destruction of Prussian military power was a condition priliminary to any peace negotiations.

"We have only one reply to that condition and our sword must give it. Germany must be solidly protecting in future. We entered the struggle to defend ourselves. Now the position in changed. To go back is impossible."

He insisted that Poland must become a buffer state and that they must have guarantees that Belgium would not become the vassal of France and England. The fate of the colonies would be decided on the Continent.

The Chancellor sneered at the idea of the Entente commercial war and insisted that peace must be a lasting one.

ANXIETY AND DISSATISFACTION IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 7.

The Chancellor's speech has caused anxiety and dissatisfaction in Germany, especially the weakness of his references to Belgium.

GROWING SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 7.

Owing to growing scarcity, the German Government has confiscated all coffee, tea and chicory.

MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Baden correspondent states that Baden will introduce meat cards on April 17th, allowing five ounces meat a day, Saxony eighteen ounces of boneless meat a week and Prussia leaves the matter to municipalities.

Switzerland has ceased to transmit small parcels of foodstuffs consigned to Swiss residents in Germany as Germany confiscates food and forwards money equivalent.

The "Telegraaf" from the Hague states there has been serious riots among German troops in Belgium.

BRITISH AND NEUTRAL STEAMERS SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 7.

The P. & O. steamer Simla, 6,000 tons, has been sunk. Eleven of the crew were drowned and the rest saved.

LONDON, April 8.

The British steamers Chantala and Braunton, the Danish steamer Stjerneborg, and the schooner Clyde have been sunk. All were saved from the Braunton and the Clyde.

LONDON, April 9.

Nine firemen were killed on the steamer Chantala.

AUSTRIAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

FRENCH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 8.

A French submarine has sunk an Austrian transport in the Adriatic.

ITALIANS CAPTURE FORTIFIED POSITION.

ENEMY COLUMN IN CARSO DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, April 8.

The communiqué says fighting continued to the advantage of the Italians in the Canonica and Guidicaria valleys. A fortified position in the valley of the Daone was captured.

Artillery was active on the entire front. A strong enemy column in Carso was severely defeated.

An Austrian aeroplane was brought down and captured in the Isonzo region.

ITALIANS REPULSE ENEMY ATTACK.

ADVANCED POST CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
ROME, April 9.

A communiqué says: Artillery was active on the whole front.

The enemy concentrated many batteries against our recently gained position at Rauchkoppel, and we evacuated our most advanced line in order not to expose our troops to unnecessary losses.

We repulsed an enemy attack at Montenero, taking a machine-gun and 76 prisoners.

We captured an advanced Austrian post on the Mid-Isonzo.

RECENT EXCITEMENT IN HOLLAND

FOSTERED BY GERMAN CONSUL

HIS LAME EXCUSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 7.

It now appears that the excitement prevailing in Amsterdam last week was due to the German Consul, who distributed bulletins stating that Britain had sent an ultimatum to Holland.

The Consul lamely explains that he believed information which came from the Hague. He now hears that there was merely the possibility of such an ultimatum.

INDEPENDENCE OF HOLLAND.

BRITISH MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

HAGUE, April 7.

The British Minister in an interview emphasised that Britain would do nothing to prejudice the integrity and independence of Holland, the maintenance and strengthening of which would be the main point of British policy after the declaration of peace.

GERMAN CONSUL'S RECALL DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 7.

The "Het Volk" demands the recall of the German Consul.

DUTCH SITUATION LESS GRAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 7.

Railway men have again been granted leave, indicating that the crisis is less grave.

HOLLAND'S REQUE T TO BRITAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, April 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Holland has informed Great Britain that she considers correspondence "postale" mentioned in the Hague Convention includes securities and coupons and asks Great Britain to return such documents when seized in post.

HOLLAND CALLING UP 1917 CLASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, April 8.

A bill has been submitted to the Second Chamber to authorise calling up of the 1917 class.

PASSAGE THROUGH THE NORTH SEA.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

The Dutch Government has notified the British Government that the passage through the North Sea is so dangerous, that the Government is unable to undertake the transport of exchanged British and German incapacitated prisoners who are due to cross to-day.

BLACK LISTED FIRMS.

[redacted]UTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 8.

"Gazette" contains a further list of 37 firms in neutral countries with whom persons in the United Kingdom are forbidden to trade.

The list includes twenty-six firms in Holland and five in the Dutch East Indies, including the Batavia newspaper "Java Bode."

FIRST GROUPS OF MARRIED MEN CALLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

The first groups of married men begin to join to-day.

MR. HUGHES TO ATTEND PARIS CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

It is stated that Mr. Hughes, in accordance with the wish of the Commonwealth Government, will attend the Paris conference.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

Increase in imports for March show an increase of £10,630,845 and exports of £7,422,053.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONOR OF LORD HARDINGE.

(Continued from page 6.)

phical Radical and the other a cautious Conservative, yet they worked together with the single aim of pouring oil over troubled waters, saw, like Sir Auckland Colvin, that the genius of their nation in India must conform itself to the requirements of progressive days. They saw it "as clear as the sun at no-onday that no one now can put back the hand upon the dial." Lastly, they saw that a reactionary policy would now "from the force of circumstances become, if persisted in, by far the greatest political danger to which our rule in India can be possibly exposed." What was the result? The sagacious policy of a further instalment of reforms on a more democratic basis by making the Legislative Councils more representative of the people, appointing Indians to the Executive Councils and on the India Council in London. These may not be very heroic measures but it showed in what direction the minds of these two sagacious statesmen were tending. Lord Morley, from his place in the House of Commons, acknowledged the Indian National Congress as a perfectly loyal institution voicing the legitimate grievances of the Indian people. The anarchist movement was slowly dying out as a result of the acceptance, though partial, of the people's demands.

LORD HARDINGE'S ARRIVAL.

Now we come to the period of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty, a Viceroyalty destined to become memorable in the annals of Indian history. When Lord Hardinge was appointed Viceroy in 1910, there were some misgivings in the Indian press as to the wisdom of selecting a personage, however well-known in the Diplomatic Service, with but little administrative experience for the highest and most responsible post of Viceroy of India. The very first year of his Viceroyalty proved their fears to be groundless. Although it is said that diplomats use language to hide their real thoughts that this has not been so in the case of Lord Hardinge is shown by the almost blunt outspokenness of all his speeches and dispatches. He has spoken and written from the very inmost recess of his heart. As to his sympathy for India and the Indians it is impressed in every act of his during the term of his Viceroyalty. In his attitude against the Dominion of South Africa in the matter of the grievances of the domiciled Indians and indentured labour he kept as his motto the saying of the great Irish patriot Daniel O'Connell that "nothing is politically right which is morally wrong." His whole policy in the governance of India was based on trust in the people qualified by prudence. And that trust has been amply rewarded as can be seen from the great rally of the people and Princes of India round the standard of Great Britain in the titanic struggle that is going on at present. Those memorable words of his, uttered with a choking heart in reply to the numerous addresses presented to him at the Garden Party, have touched the hearts of Indians as nothing else could touch them:

> "I have trusted India, I have believed in India, I have hoped with India, I have feared with India, I have wept with India, I have rejoiced with India and in a word I have identified myself with India. India's response has been a wonderful revelation to me and sometimes I feel as if she had in return confided her very heart to my keeping."

Verily it is like two hearts beating as one, the heart of India with the heart of Lord Hardinge.

LORD HARDINGE AND EDUCATION.

With regard to education Lord Hardinge has walked almost with reverence in the footsteps of his great ancestor the Viscount Hardinge who ruled India as Governor-General nearly sixty-eight years ago. In his life written by his son (the father of the present Lord Hardinge) the following appreciation occurs:—

"The next subject that engaged his attention was that of native education, which may be regarded as a test by which to measure the beneficent results of British administration in India. . . . To stimulate this progress was the aim of Sir Henry Hardinge's (he was not yet made a peer then) Minute, dated October, 10th 1844:

'The Governor-General, having taken into consideration the existing state of education in Bengal and being of opinion that it is highly desirable to afford it every reasonable encouragement by holding out to those who have taken advantage of the opportunity of instruction a fair prospect of employment in the public service, and thereby not only to reward individual merit, but to enable the State to profit as largely as possible by the result of the measures adopted of late years for the instruction of the people as well by the Government as by private individuals and societies, has resolved that in every possible case a preference shall be given in the selection of candidates for public employment to those who have been educated in the institutions thus established and specially to those who have distinguished themselves therein by a more than ordinary degree of merit."

The effect of this minute was remarkable. An address was voted to Sir Henry Hardinge by the native inhabitants of Calcutta. In his reply Sir Henry Hardinge dwelt "on the advantages, both to the governors and the governed, of the spread of education, laying special stress on the services of natives of superior intelligence as tending to the happiness and prosperity of the community at large." Sir Henry was not slow in converting his words into deeds. Presiding at a distribution of prizes to the native students of the Hindu and Mahomedan Colleges, he announced amid cheers "the appointment of one of the students as a deputy-magistrate for special proficiency in the English language." Here is the comment of the author on his father's great zeal for educating the Indians. Says he:

> "The seed thus sown has born good fruit. Not only has the native youth come forward to compete with English students in examinations in England, but in every Council in India native representatives now take their seats by the side of their English colleagues, thereby adding weight and stability to our institutions."

The seed sown by the grandfather bore fruits which the grandson has been able to appreciate and he in his turn has sown further seeds by the establishment of new Universities at Dacca, Patna and Benares, by liberal grants to education in general and last though not least, by appointing an Indian, Sir Sankaran Nair, the ablest Indian, to use Lord Hardinge's own words, as Minister for Education. May be live long to see the fruits!

LORD HARDINGE'S SYMPATHY.

The other salient features of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty are matters of current history and I do not wish to repeat them. But the great redeeming feature of all his acts is that he always respected Indian feeling. He never dissembled his love for India like another Pro-consul and then kicked [illegible] downstairs. But by his genuine love and sympathy he has revived, her drooping spirits. He is really one of those great men who are as the mountain summits whence come the moral, intellectual and political breezes which revive and quicken the drooping energies of the dwellers below. But like all great men he has not escaped criticism. It is impossible for any man, however great, to please every faction, to satisfy every group. His grandfather, who had also, like him, done much for the advancement of India, was not left above the criticism of some carping Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta and a writer in the "Calcutta Review" called it one of those 'drizzling criticisms which he could well afford to ignore." The late Viceroy has ignored the continued vituperations of and the "drizzling criticims" of such papers as the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" who could never forgive him for his, what they consider, great sin of depriving their great city of the majesty and pomp of a capital city which they had the privilege to behold for well nigh a century and a half. But it is impossible that the whisper of a faction should prevail against the voice of a nation and the voice of India has acclaimed Lord Hardinge as a great Viceroy. The demonstrations in Bombay have set the seal on it.

HAS THE BUREAUCRACY CHANGED?

I now return to the historic quotation of Sir Auckland Colvin with which I began. Fully a third of a century has passed since the Ripon demonstrations took place and Sir Auckland Colvin put and answered the question "If it be real, what does it mean?" Much water has passed under the bridge since then. The heart of India has pulsated more and more and she has gained a sufficient foothold though she has not yet reached the summit of her aspirations. She has been advancing slowly, though surely, in spite of all the obstacles put in her way. But what about the bureaucracy? Has its angle of vision changed? Has it tried to give a helping hand to the Indian to reach the summit or has it always placed boulders in her way? To say that the Reforms are their handiwork would be a travesty of truth. The bludgeon clause of the Regulations show how even these modest Reforms could be circumvented The glory of the Reforms belongs to the Indian National Congress and two English statesmen, Lords Morley and Minto. If the bureaucracy really wishes to work hand in hand with progressive Indians, how is it that they never look upon a measure with the same eye? Why did the bureaucracy, beneficed and unbeneficed, make such a hullaballo over the Ilbert Bill and threaten to raise a "white mutiny" and to kidnap Lord Ripon? Thank God the days of a "white mutiny" in India are over. But is the bureaucracy even now trying to see advancing India in its true perspective? Is it not yet at the same angle of vision it was in the days of Ripon? If not, what is the meaning of this vituperative criticism in a majority of the Anglo-Indian papers of Lord Hardinge? Why is it that the Indians have admired and Anglo-Indians decried the rule of Lord Hardinge. I will give the reply in Sir Auckland Colvin's words. It is because the bureaucracy still refuses to recognise that the circumstances which characterised its rule in the past are in truth passing. It has not, during the long interval, since Sir Auckland wrote, "cast about for the methods, which, in the new order of affairs, may be as successful in our hands, for the furtherance of our rule in the country, as were the former methods in the former order of affairs." While the Indian mind has expanded during the last 32 years while Indian society has become more and more enlightened and its demands have become more and more reasonable, though more and more irresistible, the bureaucracy is still what it was. It has, like the Bourbons, forgotten nothing, learned nothing. It has taken no thought of the flowing tide. But none so blind as those who will not see. India has reached a condition in which the one great need is harmony, harmony not only between the Indian communities but between India and Anglo-India. There should be give and take on both sides. Let not every measure of reform meet with opposition from the bureaucracy and its organs. Let not every Indian cry for the moon. Let not Anglo-India stick to their vested interests like leaches. Let not India stand upon its pound of reforms and say this much or no thing. The Indian Empire is well-constituted and well-organised but it requires for its proper government and development a combination of enterprise and caution and a readiness to introduce improvements. There are difficulties to overcome but they are not such that, if the angle of vision of India and Anglo-India coincide, they could not be overcome. Quack remedies would risk the ruin of an edifice built up by slow degrees. It must be developed and improved as it is or cease altogether. Lord Chelmsford has said that he is going to continue the policy of Lord Hardinge. Will the English community in India now help him in that policy? They have wished him success but success will come if only they change their angle of vision, for what Sir Auckland Colvin said about Lord Dufferin when he succeeded Lord Ripon may be said of Lord Chelmsford who succeeds Lord Hardinge:

> "Among the most formidable obstacles to the success which the English community in India unquestionably wish him, is at present their own unwillingness to recognise the signs of the times; and that fateful inability to review their position which has betrayed them into conflict with his predecessor."

THH FIGHT AT UMELHANNAH

(Continued from page 7.)

number of prisoners. Our casualties were not heavy considering the stubborness of the enemy's resistance and the nature of the ground.

DETERMINED ADVANCE.

SIMLA, April 9.

Reports indicate that the Hannah position was strongly entrenched, the left flank resting on the river front, the trenches stated to be nine feet deep and the whole system extended in successive lines to a length of 2,500 yards.

It appears that the Falahiyah position, the second position carried by the 13th Division in the course of its determined advance consisted of several lines of deep trenches the northern flank of which rested on the Saweikhi swamps and the southern on the Tigris.

During April 6th and 7th the operations on the north (left) bank of the river were continued to a close reconnaissance of the Sannaiyat defences and to the execution of the necessary measures the movement of artillery etc. preparatory to the assault of this latter position. On the south (right) bank, advance by the 3rd Division was continued until positions were reached from which enfilading fire can be brought to bear on the Turkish defences on the left bank.

The situation is somewhat complicated by a continuance of stormy weather and the fact that the Tigris floods are increasing.

THE JAT.

A TOUGH FIGHTER.

(By "Eye-Witness.")

TIGRIS BANK, Mar. 3.

I have passed many years in a district where there are Jats, but the Jat villager is not the same man as the Jat sepoy, and I have not met the sepoy breed previous to this campaign.

I was taking my bully beef and "Tigris" and whiskey with a Jat regiment in the firing trenches the other day when the discussion arose as to why the Jat wears gold in his teeth. The doctor thought the idea was that gold carried you over the Styx; it was a kind of Elysian toll. I persuaded the Colonel to call one of the men into the dugout to draw him on the point. So Tara, the bomb havildar, was sent for, a jewan of five years' service and the quickest intelligence in the regiment.

Tara entered, saluted and stood at attention, each joint of him independently stiff and inflexible; the stiffest wooden soldier could not be more stiff than he, and his rifle was speckless in spite of the mud. At the O. C.'s command his limbs became more independent of one another, but rigidity was still the prominent note.

"Why do Jats wear gold in their teeth, Tara?" the Colonel asked. "This the Sahib wants to know."

Tara pondered.

"For the sake of appearance, Sahib," he said, "to give them an air."

"Is there no other reason?"

Tara consulted the tarpaulin overhead, the mud walls, the mud table of the mess where "La Vie Pantsienne" and a Christmas annual gave the only bit of relief to this dim-coloured habitation. Then he smiled and delivered himself slowly: "There is a saying among my people, Sahib, that he who wears gold in his teeth must always speak what is true. Gold in the teeth stops the passage of lies."

"But you have no gold in your teeth"—

"No Sahib."

Is that why you tell the tall story about all those Germans you killed at Festubert"?

Tara smiled at this thrust.

"No Sahib," he said laughing. "It is true I killed ten between two traverses."

THE OLD STORY.

"Better ask him right out, sir," the doctor suggested.

"I have heard some story about gold helping the Jat to heaven," the Colonel observed.,

The gleam of reminiscence in the havildar's eyes as he confirmed this legend showed that he was not speaking merely to please. "It was the old story of Charan," the Colonel said.

"Gold," he explained, "was a passport in the other world as in this, and it was not safe to carry it on the finger or on the ear where it might be detached, so it was worn in the teeth."

"And who puts it there"?

"The goldsmith, Sahib," and he enlarged upon the exorbitance of the "sonari," for the Jat is as thrifty as the Scot.

It was on account of these charges that Tara had omitted the rite.

"When you go back to your village" the Colonel said, dismissing him, "don't forget to visit the "sonari," and then you will not tell any more lies."

Tara saluted with an irradiating smile.

"Assuredly, Sahib, I will not forget," he said; "I shall go straight to the "sonari."

This was quite a sally for Tara and we all laughed for the Jat is not quick at repartee. The way we had to dig the story out of him was characteristic, but he is not as a rule so responsive to badinage. The Jat has no time for play. When he is a boy he is too busy looking after the cows, and his nose is kept at the grindstone until he crumbles into the soil that bore him. He has no badges, flags, emblems, no peculiar way of tying his turban or wearing his clothes; and he has very little sentiment. It was a stroke of genius in Guru Gobind Singh when he turned the Jat into a Sikh, gave him the five badges, and wedded him to steel. Tradition grew with the title of Singh, and a great military brotherhood was founded; but in the unconverted Jat there is the same strong fibre, the stronger the regimental officer will tell you, for not having been uprooted or pruned, and he prides himself that he will make as good a soldier out of the Jat as ever the Guru did.

The Jat is primarily a farmer. He has not the ancient military traditions of the Rajput, Mahratta, or Sikh though none so stubborn as he to fight for his own land. He does not figure in history among the adventurers, builders of kingdoms, leaders of men, but circumstance has moulded him from time to time into a fighting man. Prosperity may soften him, but adversity only stiffens the impression of the mould.

GALLANT COUNTER-ATTACK.

It was during the reconstitution of the Indian Army in 1893, that the Jats were built up again into a fighting race. A good regimental officer can make anything he will, out of the Jat. It takes earthquakes and volcanoes to turn a regiment of these hard-bitten men out of a position they have been given to hold. If the Jat is wanting in initiative and enterprise this is merely a defect of a virtue, for once set going it never enters his honest hard head to do anything else but go on. And that is why the Jat has done so well in this war. Every knock hardens him. Courage is often the outcome of ignorance, but the remnants of a Jat battalion which has been wiped out half a dozen times will go into the attack again as unconcerned as a new draft.

A Jat battalion was one of the first of the Indian regiments to be engaged in France. As early as the 16th of November, 1914, they had broken into the German trenches. It was on the 23rd of the same month that they made their gallant counter-attack over the snow at Festubert with the Garhwalis and won back the lost trenches. At Ruhbourg, on December 20th, they he'd their ground against the German wave when they were left practically in the air; and they would not let go their hold at Neuve-Chapelle when they were enfiladed from the Port Arthur position, still intact, on their right. Two months afterwards on the 9th of May they made their frontal attack on Port Arthur. A double company penetrated the German lines; only seven men returned unwounded. History repeated itself in Mesopotamia. It has been the part of this gallant stock to arrive in the scene in the nick of time and to be thrown into the brunt of the attack.

The Jat is not troubled with nerves or imagination and he is seemingly unacquainted with fear, alarums, bombardments and excursions having become his normal walk of life. He will continue on this part, probably with fewer inward questionings than most folk, until the end of the war. Give him a trench to hold and he will stick to it as a matter of course until he is ordered to come out.

USES OF ADVERSITY.

The regiments in the trenches were mostly Jats of Hissar and Rohtak, and the Colonel told me with the pride that is right and natural in a regimental officer, that this was the best stock. "You must get the Jat where he is the top dog in his own country," he said, "and not where he lives among folk who think they are his betters. And he is best where the land is poor. In districts where the subdivision of the soil among large families does not leave enough to go round you will get a good recruit." Locality is all important; a dividing river may make all the differences. The Colonel admired the Jats of A, but he had no good word for the Jats of B. The Rajput Jat, especially from Bikaner, he admitted, were stout fellows, though they were not of his crew. There were well-to-do districts in which the Jat would not follow the pursuit of arms whether in peace or in war. "And if you want recruits," he enjoined on me, "don't go to an irrigated district." Water demoralises them. When a Jat sits down and watches the canal water and the sun raise his crop, his fibre slackens, for his stubborn qualities proceed from the soil. It is the same with other agricultural classes in the Indian Army, but the Jat is probably the best living advertisement of the uses of adversity. There is a proverb in the Punjab on the lines of our own tag about the three things that are most improved by flagellation, but woman is the only item recommended in both cases. The Hindu variant adds "flax" and "the Jat."

There is another rude proverb of the country,—"like Jat, like 'byle' (ox)" There are many Jats and most of them have some peculiar virtue of their own, but quickness of apprehension is not one of them. I had an amusing reminder of this before I left the trench. Bullets were spattering against the parapet with a crack as loud as the report of a rifle, and our own and Turkish shells screamed over the dugout with so confused a din that one was never quite sure which was which. It was the beginning of the afternoon "strafe", still there was no call for casualties and one only had to keep one's head low. In the middle of it a subaltern coming down "Queen Street" looked in and told us that one of the Jats was hit. "Loophole"? The Colonel asked. But it was not a loophole. The jewan had got hold of somebody's periscope,—he had heard that it was a charm which enables you to see without being hit,—he was standing up over the parapet trying to adjust it like a pair of field glasses when a bullet flicked off part of his ear.

The supply of good Indian officers is sometimes a difficulty in a Jat regiment, for these children of labour follow better than they lead. But even in the acquisition of understanding it is hard plugging application that tells. "Continuing" is the Jat's virtue, or "carrying on" as we say, and he will sap through a course of signalling with the same doggedness as he saps up to the enemy's lines. "We've got some first class signallers," the Colonel boasted. "They can write their reports in Roman Urdu."

And the pick of the lot is Tara. What that youth has seen in France and in Mesopotamia would keep old Homer in copy through a dozen Iliads, but he has no wrinkle on his brow. Tara is still as fresh as paint.

"Sahib," he asks, "when may I go to the Turkish saphead with my bombs?" He has lost a brother at Sheikh Saad and wants to make good.

The four men who were arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Priestly, late Manager of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Lahore, are still in custody. All of them are police constables. Enquiries are still in progress.

AIR COMMITTEE.

LORD MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Lord Montagu has also resigned from the Air Committee.

ZEPPELIN REPULSED.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

A "Daily Chronicle" correspondent in an East Coast town is enthusiastic over the repulse of the Zeppelin on Wednesday. That the raider was worsted in the encounter is proved by the fact that the Zeppelin would not face the guns' searchlights and aeroplanes. The feeling here once of grave concern, is now one of elation and confidence. The raider was unable to reach more than the fringe of the town. The searchlights immediately picked her out and shells burst all around the Zeppelin which vainly tried to escape the lights. Then there was a loud cheer and a cry of "He has been hit." He dived by the head like a fish, but afterwards rose to a greater altitude. Either she was damaged or the dive was designed to compel the gunners to alter the range. The Zeppelin then turned eastwards and flew for the open sea dropping two bombs *en route*. One fell on a dyke and the other in a field.

INDIAN CHIEFS AND THE WAR.

EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS APPROVED BY LORD HARDINGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.

Lord Hardinge has written to the British Patriotic Productions Company, which had arranged for the exhibition of portrait slides of Indian princes and leaders helping the cause of the war, heartily approving its aims, and expressing the conviction that the wide publication of the splendid aid given so ungrudgingly by Chiefs and other prominent persons in India to the war will have an excellent effect on public opinion in England.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

KWANTUNG DECLARES ITS INDEPENDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, April 7.

Kwantung, the richest province in south China, has declared its independence.

CHINESE TROOPS COMING TO SHANGHAI.

GREAT ANXIETY PREVAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, April 8.

Opinion is universal that Yuan-Shi-Kai must resign but 10,000 government troops are coming to Shanghai, and two trains which are bringing quantities of munitions are due to-day. Great anxiety prevails in the whole district.

YUAN'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

The "Morning Post's" Tientsin correspondent says that the general situation has not improved. Papers which were formerly monarchist, declare that Yuan is determined to remain in his present position. The southern Chinese insist more strongly than ever on the retirement of Yuan and the elimination of all monarchists. The attitude of the President's military supporterers has become more doubtful at Peking. An endeavour is being made to allay panic by stopping the exodus of officials and their families and by placarding the city with notices enjoining the populace to remain quiet.

LAHORE COLLEGE STUDENTS.

SEVERAL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN A FIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 9.

Following upon the recent fracas between Hindu and Mahomedan Cricket Clubs at Amritsar, in which one Hindu player Diwanchand died of injuries received and another is lying in a serious condition, there was a serious disturbance last night between some students of the Government College and of D. A. V. College in the Anarkali gardens lane last night at about 10 p.m. Hockey sticks were freely used and also a knife. One M. Sc. student of the Government College is lying in a precarious condition in the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, his ribs being pierced through by a knife and the spleen lacerated while several students were more or less seriously injured.

The police are making enquiries.

LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

STORMY PARSI MEETING.

OPPONENTS "TOO LATE."

The public meeting of the Parsi community convened by the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy in response to a requisition signed by over 4,000 members of the community was held yesterday to express regret at the sad death of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. On the previous day those who questioned Sir Jamsetji's right to call a public meeting of the community assembled in the compound of the Dadiset Fire Temple to protest against Sir Jamsetji's action and the audience there was exhorted to go to the Town Hall meeting and there enter their protest.

The Town Hall meeting was advertised to be held at 4 p.m., but the opponents of Sir Jamsetji began arriving about 12 noon and occupied most of the front seats on the platform and in the audatorium. By 2 p.m. the hall was practiacily full of the opponents, with the result that with the exception of a few supporters of the meeting who had arrived early the majority of the supporters could find no room in the hall. Some of the supporters who arrived early before all the seats had been taken up by the opponents were loudly hissed at by the latter who also hissed at two Parsi ladies that came in about 3 p.m.

Shortly after, three police constables and a little later two inspectors entered, the hall and were also hissed at, the hissing ceasing on those on the platform explaining to those in the audatorium that the police had come to ask them not to overcrowd the platform lest in the hustle the organ there should be damaged.

As the time fixed for holding the meeting approached, the supporters of Sir Jamsetji's action arrived in large numbers but the hall had already been crowded with the opponents, and the former consequently stood on the verandah and steps of the hall. The leaders of the opponents now began arriving, including Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Dr. J. J. Cursetji and others. They were hissed at by the supporters of the meeting standing on the steps and cheered by the opponents inside the hall.

VIOLENCE AGAINST MR. H. P. MODI

Shortly after, Mr. H. P. Modi came in to request the opponents to preserve order as Sir Jamsetji was shortly after coming in. As he was dismounting the platform after making the request, Mr. Modi was given a kick by somebody on the platform and thrown down. During the half hour that now remained there was continued shouting, cheering and hissing by the opponents, whose leaders appealed to them to preserve silence. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal told them that they had come there to conduct business solemnly and that it would be well if they preserved silence so that they could better conduct business. Mr. J. B. Petit also asked them to observe silence and said the meeting was [illegible] to be held at 4 p.m. and that in case that meeting was not held they would hold a meeting of their own to protest against the meeting called by Sir Jamsetji. A little later, Mr. Petit again rose to appeal to the opponents not to behave in any way which might do discredit to the community.

OPPONENTS' MEETING.

At 4 p.m. Mr. J. B. Petit rose and said the meeting called by Sir Jamsetji could by no means be called a meeting of the "Anjuman." The right of calling such a meeting vested in the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat, and Sir Jamsetji had no right to call one without consulting his co-trustees. It was 4 p.m. now and none of the leaders on the other side had turned up.

Here there were shouts of "Sir Jamsetji is coming." After a pause of a couple of minutes Mr. Petit continued his speech, saying Sir Jamsetji had not entered the hall. Mr. Petit added that as none of the leaders on the other side would come in, the opponents would now hold their own meeting as the time fixed for the meeting called by Sir Jamsetji was over. He proposed that Dr. K. E. Dadachanji should take the chair.

Dr. Dadachanji rose to address the assembly and had only uttered the words "the meeting intended to be held that day by the other side was no meeting of the Anjuman," when there were shouts of "they are holding a meeting on the steps of the hall." The protestants rushed out of the hall but by that time the proceedings of the meeting held on the steps of the hall were over.

MEETING ON THE STEPS.

By 4 p.m. the organisers and supporters of the meeting convened by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy had arrived in large numbers but as the hall had already been crowded by the opponents, the former had to stand on the steps of the hall. As they found it impossible to find their way into the hall, they decided to hold the meeting on the steps. They went to see Sir Jamsetji who had been waiting in the Wadia House in Parsi Bazaar Street. Here the organisers came to the conclusion that the only possible course to adopt under the circumstances would be to hold the meeting on the steps of the Hall and pass resolutions.

Sir Jamsetji arrived shortly before 4 p.m. and received an ovation from the supporters of the meeting who were on the steps of the Town Hall. He was greeted with rounds and rounds of cheering in which a large number of ladies were seated in their motor cars and carriages in front of the Hall, also joined standing up and waving their handkerchiefs. Sir Jamsetji was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Dinshah Petit, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna and others, and they were all loudly cheered. They went up the steps, and the proceedings of the meeting commenced. After Mr. H. P. Modi had read the requisition sent to Sir Jamsetji to call a meeting of the community to express their great sorrow at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy opened the proceedings with a few remarks. He said he had received a letter from his co-trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Fund questioning his right to call a meeting of the "Anjuman." He asked if the protest should be read.

There were loud cries of "No, no."

EXEMPLARY SERVICES.

Sir Jamseetji then called upon Sir Dinshah Petit to move the first resolution.

Sir Dinshah Petit moved the first resolution which was as follows:

"That this meeting of the Anjuman records its feeling of great regret and loss at the death of one of its distinguished members the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta. This meeting joins in the notes of appreciation from numerous places and associations of the disinterested, self-sacrificing, exemplary, invaluable and glorious services which the deceased rendered during his long public life of well-nigh half a century to his community, his city, his country and the whole Empire. This meeting records its appreciation of the share which the deceased took in augmenting the prestige, the name and fame of the Parsi community and in bringing in time together more closely the sister communities to it. His was an excellent exemplary and successful career in which he shone like a brilliant diamond. At the same time this meeting expresses its appreciation of his work as a Zoroastrian in relation to the affairs of his own community whom he guided from time to time with advice and whom he assisted with his ability, tact and efficient services. In addition to recording the death of such a great man, great citizen and great member of the Anjuman, this meeting expresses its approval of the resolution adopted at the Uthamna ceremony of the deceased to join the name of the deceased in the holy recitals with all good elders of the community."

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir Dorab Tata, seconded by Dr. Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia, it was resolved to request the Chairman to send a copy of the first resolution to Lady Mehta.

On the motion of Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, seconded by Mr. Jivaji Gandhi, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman (Sir Jamsetji) and the proceedings terminated.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Messages of sympathy with the object of the meeting were received from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Bejonji Dadabhoy on behalf of the Nagpore and Kamptee Parsi Anjumans, Mr. Adarji Muncherji Dalal, managing trustee of the Broach Parsi Anjuman, Mr. Framroze Panthaki, President of the Karachi Anjuman, Mr. Firoz H. Dastur, Dewan of Rajpipla State, Dastoor Dr. M. N. Dhala, Mr. N. M. Desai, leader of the Navsari Anjuman and others.

The proceedings were thus over, and the opponents who had assembled inside the hall, rushed out of the hall too late. They saw Sir Jamsetji being conducted down the steps, amid loud and continued cheering. The opponents raised shouts of "shame" which were met by loud counter cheered and again cheered Sir Jamsetji, whose the exultation of their success. Sir Jamsetji then drove away amid hissing from the opponents and loud cheering from the supporters of the meeting. The opponents then covered the steps of the Hall and hissed at the supporters of the meeting, including a large number of ladies among whom were Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady Petit, Lady Tata, Miss Hamabai Petit and others, as they drove away in their cars and carriages.

After about fifteen minutes from this, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. J. B. Petit came out of the hall and were cheered by the opponents and hissed at by the supporters of the meeting. The crowds dispersed about 7 p.m.

PROTEST MEETING.

OBJECTION TO SIR JAMSETJI'S ACTION.

In response to an invitation issued by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr J. B. Petit, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal and others, about 1,000 Parsis, including a hundred ladies, assembled on Saturday in the compound of the Dadiset Fire Temple, Bombay, "to protest against the action of the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy in convening, a meeting of the community without previously consulting his co-trustees of the Parsi Punchayat."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir proposed that Dr. K. E. Dadachanji be requested to take the Chair. Mr. Cowasji said they all were in favour of holding a public meeting to put on record their sense of the great loss at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, but they at the time contended that the requisition should have been sent to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat and not to Sir Jamsetji alone who had no right to call a meeting of the community without consulting his co-trustees.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Chairman (Dr. K. E. Dadachanji), addressing the assembly, said the statement made by the other side that the Trustees were against convening a memorial meeting for Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was absolutely incorrect. He asserted from what he knew that if the requisition had been sent to them instead of to Sir Jamsetji alone, the Trusees would certainly have called a public meeting. The Trustees were not

DEATH OF A PROMINENT HINDOO LADY.

LATE MRS. SAKKAI'S CHARITIES.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai which took place at her residence "Ram Nivas" Ban Gunga, Walkeshwar yesterday The deceased was suffering from sprue since the last six months. This together with the great grief she continually felt for the demise of her husband in 1914 brought about her death. She was aged 54 at the time of her death. Mrs. Sakkai, by cast a Modh baniya, was a member of the well known family of Mr. Tapidas Vurjda Since the year 1903 Mrs. Sakkai commenced to take part in the public life Bombay and continued to do so even wh she became a widow. Throughout these years she tried by all her efforts to bring about the necessary improvements in the backward condition of her sisters of the Gujarati community. The deceased was the President of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal from its commencement in the year 1903 and was the Vice-President of the Seva Sadan of Bombay till her death. She by her good and kind deeds and by her genial and urbane manners was fortunate in winning the affection of many members of the different Indian communities. During the last great famine in Gujarat and Kathiawar Mrs. Sakkai, at her own expense, took a party of ladies to personally offer the necessary relief to the famine-stricken, from the sum of Rs. 20,000 collected by her own efforts. In these and other ways she proved herself of great service to her sisters both in Bombay and in other places of Gujarat and Kathiawar. She was known and loved throughout her life as a sincere philanthropist of rare merit. Her loss has been deeply mourned by her relatives and by a large circle of her friends and admirers. She leaves behind her two of her sister's sons.

HER CHARITIES.

Mrs Sakkai, quite in keeping with her life-long activities, has set apart in her last will a sum of Rs. (17,500) for various charitable purposes. They are as follows:—

Rs. 7,500 for a Technical Scholarship to the students of the "Modh" Baniya caste.

Rs. 5,000 for the Building Fund of the Gujarati Hindoo Stree Mandal.

Rs. 1,100 for miscellaneous gifts to different philanthropic and charitable institutions of India.

Rs. 1,000 to Bombay Seva Sadan.

Rs. 1,000 to Bombay Vanita Vishram.

Rs. 500 to Prof. Karve's Women's University scheme.

Rs. 500 for good conduct prize to the pupils of the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School.

Rs. 300 to the "Gokhale Scholarship Fund" started in England by Sir Wm. Wedderburn and others.

Rs. 200 to the Bhavnagar branch of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal.

Rs. 100 to the Servants of India Society.

Rs. 100 to Lady Willingdon's Maternity Home Fund.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.
To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

70-15-363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Runchodas Vallabhai Chunilal v. Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.
Appeal for hearing and final Disposal.

15-16-82-15.—Bhimji & Co, Khatizabai, v. Umar Haji Sumar, Patell & Ez.
Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

C C 1404-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank Ltd, v. Raghowji Purshotam, Edg G W & Co.
For consent decree.

455-14 Jamsetji R and D, Abdulla Jusub v. Aminabai Widow & ors, Raghavaya N, & Co.

887-15.—Merwanji K & Co., Pirozshaw Nusserwanji Patell v. Soonabai Framroze Panthakey, Jehangir M & S.
For Decree Absolute.

520-15.—Motichand & D, Gangji Tricum Parekh, v. Bai Gaoobai, widow.

661-15.—Jeth M & S, Jethmal Magna, & ors, v. Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Ahmed Gulzari & ors.
For Hearing and final disposal.
Suits for Long Causes.

44-15.—Smeth am B & Co, Wanna Rajaji & Co, a firm, v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad, Sabnis & G, Part Heard.
25-3-16.

776-15.—Khund L & M, Nawaballi Amirkhan v. Vazerkhan Amirkhan, & ors.

C C 1038-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Nihalchand Gurmukhrai v. Gokalchand Bhagwandas, & ors, Malvi H M & R.

807-15.—Jam R & D, Radamsey Meghji v. Luchmondas Jamnadas, Daph F & D.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Cassam Haji Tyab, & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow,
Chit M & K.

1294-15.—Ard H D & Co, Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, v. Peerojshaw Jamasji Patel, & ors, Mer K & Co.
Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

1140-15.—Payne & Co, Karamally Joosub v. J Sanders Slater & ors, Little & Co.
For Decree Absolute.

M J 24-15.—N C Dalal, Oswald Cyril W Heale v. Ruth Evelyn, Heale & anr.
Suits for hearing and final disposal (in Court).
Long Cause.

441-15.—Payne & Co., Bai Bunubai v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co,
Part Heard.
For hearing on exception to acting commissioner's report.

369-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Nanji Goculdas and ors, v. Mancekbai Widow and anr, Dubash & C.
Short cause.

260-16.—Chitnis M and R, Meon Joosub Hoosein, Rustomji and G.
Sulleman v. Mead G.
Commercial causes.

1 1-16.—Edgelow G W & Co, Chhaganlal Vahalchand v. Abdla bin Ali Nakhoda & anr, Daphtry F and D.

884-15.—Judah and S, Tl Bhupendra Four Mills Co. Ltd, v. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, Craigie B & C

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

SCHEME OUTLINED BY MR. P. C. RAY.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, April 8.

The first of the series of political lectures arranged by the Indian Association was delivered this evening by Mr. Prithwish Chandra Ray, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea presiding. Mr. Ray spoke on Self-Government and in the course of the speech said:—

I shall briefly state now what sort of Self-Government we are anxious to see established in India. In the first place we want the entire scheme off Local Self-Government from union boards and panchayets upwards to be manned and controlled by non-official Indians with non-official chairmen and placed in charge of a mixed official and non-official Local Government board. We want the district officer to be absolutely freed from his judicial and magisterial functions. Then, we want the offices of the Divisional Commissioners, except in Sind, and the Board of Revenue to be knocked on the head where they do exist. In the next place, we want our Provincial Legislative Councils to be far more representative of the people than they are at the present moment and to see in them the establishment of a majority of elected non-official Indian members. These Legislative Councils should be possessed of plenary powers over the entire internal administration of the provinces and provided with autonomy. We demand the right fof private members to introduce bills and resolutions without any previous sanction of the Government and the right of interpellation to be extended to all manner of subjects. In fiscal matters we want provincial autonomy to include the power to raise loans to impose or alter taxation, and right to vote upon the Budget. In administrative measures we desire Provincial Government working under the control of the Legislative Council to have complete freedom of initiative and execution. We want four members in the Executive Councils, two of whom to be Indians, entrusted with portfolios of (a) Education and Sanitation and (b) Local Self-Government, Police and Public Works. We want it also to be distinctly provided that no place should be reserved or earmarked in the Executive Councils for members of the Indian Civil Service and that no member of the Provincial Government should ever be recruited from the bench of any High Court or vice versa.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR DISAGREES.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said that he could not agree with Mr. Prithwish Chandra Ray that Civilians as a class were against Indian aspirations. In his official career and outside it he had come across many Civilians who were entirely sympathetic with Indian hopes and ideals.

Mr. Tyabji of Bombay said that one of the chief rights to be claimed by Indians at the time of the readjustment was that the Governorship or Lieutenant-Governorship should be thrown open to eminent Indians.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea said that the question of fitness or unfitness did not enter at all. Indians were quite fit and a substantial advance in the direction of self-Government should be made by Government.

A UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA.

EARLY START TO BE MADE.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, April 8.

In repiy to a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Burma the Educational Syndicate are agreeable to an Act for the Burma University being passed in the near future and starting the University with the existing two colleges (Rangoon College and Baptist College) as neucleus without waiting until the University buildings contemplated are completed.

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The Rangoon Trades Associations have made representations to the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma, with the request to approach the Indian Government for granting a concession to soldiers in Burma by way of refund on all beer supplied to the Army Association and to relieve the duty on other articles for military use. The Navy are granted a refund of the duty and the same privilege would be welcomed to men on shore on whom the recent increase of duty on ale falls heavily.

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MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

ACCEPTANCE ON LINES OF HINDU UNIVERSITY URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 8.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim in opening the proceedings of the meeting held here to consider the question whether the Muslim University should be accepted or not on the conditions laid down by Government, said that for a long time the question of the Mahomedan University had been under discussion and now the time had certainly come for definite action. Whatever might be the decision the Muslim community arrived at, it was highly undesirable to allow matters to hang fire any further. Already the tension had increased a good deal and in the interests of both the Government and the Muslim community sooner a decision was arrived at the better. No good purpose whatsoever would be served by any more waste of time. In his opinion the longer the controversy was prolonged the greater harm would result to the cause of Mahomedan education in India, not to speak of certain other evils also that would accrue from political complexion in some quarters. Opinion had been expressed that pending the publication of the Hindu University regulations by the Government, the matter of the Muslim University should be held in abeyance. To this view the speaker could not subscribe, the regulations were bound to be in consonance with the Hindu University Act and there was no justification to presume that they would be such as to minimise in any way the scope of the Act. Mahomedans would thus be well advised to accept the Aligarh University on principles similar to the Benares University. It had been pointed out to Government that certain modification of the Act would be necessary to make it applicable to the peculiar conditions obtaining at Aligarh, but the reply had been received that Government was not at present prepared to consider any modifications. What some of the Mahomedans objected to in the Hindu University Act was the powers vested in the Visitor and Governor-General in Council. No doubt the powers vested in these authorities were large and were more or less in the nature of a veto, but it should not be forgotten at the same time that the management of the University would be entirely in the hands of Hindus and then too, in the opinion of the speaker, it was not at all likely that powers vested in the Visitor would be frequently exercised. In fact it was hardly possible that the Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, would ordinarily seek to interfere with the action of the University authorities. In his mind the speaker had no doubt whatsoever that the Aligarh University, in the shape in which it was offered by Government, would be entirely under Mahomedan control and Mahomedan management.

POWERS OF AFFILIATION.

As regards powers of affiliation, it had been settled long ago that the Mahomedan University was not to be an affiliating one. There was no need for any grievance on this score, for even if the powers of affiliation were given now, there were very few colleges outside Aligarh fit for affiliation. It must also be admitted that residential and teaching universities were better than affiliating universities. At the same time, it was true that in the circumstances of the country for adequately supplying the need for higher education a mere residential university would not do, but still, let Mahomedans accept now the type of the university offered by Government and as time passed on secure more and more powers. Lastly, the chairman made an earnest appeal to his co-religionists for harmonious cooperation with Government and hoped that in the near future the Aligarh University would become an accomplished fact.

THE RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur moved the following rescolution:—

"In the opinion of this meeting it is highly expedient that the principles of the Hindu University Act be accepted and application be made without further delay to the Government of India, for the grant of a charten on that basis for the University at Aligarh and this resolution be communicated to the meeting of the Foundation Committee which meets at Lucknow on the 10th instant."

He said that after the Hindus had accepted the Benares University scheme it was out of question that the Mahomedans would be given a different kind of university. In the circumstances the best thing for Mahomedans to do was to accept what the Government offered and work strenuously for the progress of Muslim education in India.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO MESSAGE OF WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 8.

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy has sent the following reply to the message of the Burma Chamber of Commerce on his landing in India:—

"Viceroy thanks Chairman and committee, Burma Chamber of Commerce, for their kindly message of welcome and hopes it will not be long before he is able to visit Burma."

The Rangoon Municipal relief fund has contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Fire Relief Fund at Pakokku where two-thirds of the town was destroyed recently.

BANKING LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

The opinions of Provincial Governments and local administrations on the question of banking legislation have now reached the Government of India. They are under consideration and presumably a definite decision will be reached this summer.

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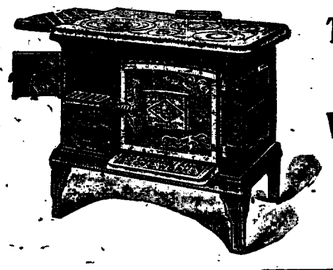

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